The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2380. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

The Last Efforts for Peace Exhausted.

The English Propositions Rejected by Austria.

Austrian Ultimatum Addressed to Sardinia.

DECLARATION OF WAR IMMINENT.

French and Austrian Troops Advancing Toward Piedmont.

A COLLISION INEVITABLE.

Depressing Effect of the News upon the Paris Bourse.

Cotton at a Decline—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 94 1-2.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

SACKVILLE, Thursday, May 5.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, Capt. MILLAR, from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of April 23, arrived at Halifax at about 10 o'clock last night, but, for reasons which will at a future time be explained, the Agent of the Associated Press was compelled to send the intelligence thence to this place by horse-express. The *Niagara* left Halifax this morning, and will be due at Boston about noon on Friday.

There was no intelligence of the Cunard screw-steamer *Alps*, due at Liverpool from New-York, when the *Niagara* sailed.

The Canadian screw-steamer *Nova Scotian*, from Portland on the 9th of April, was also announced at Liverpool.

The screw-steamer *Kangaroo*, from New-York for Liverpool on the 9th of April, passed Cork on Friday, the 22d, and would arrive at Liverpool in the evening of the following day, (23d.)

The *Niagara* passed, April 23, at 4:40 P. M., off Point Lynas, steamships *Kangaroo* and *Alps*, from New-York for Liverpool; 24th, lat. 48° 44', lon. 37° 10', passed bark *Rectitude;* May 2, lat. 44°, lon. 49°, passed several large icebergs.

THE WAR CRISIS.

A special edition of the London *Times*, of the 21st of April, contains the following highly important telegram:

TURIN, Monday, April 21.

GYULAI, the Austrian Commander in Lombardy, has been ordered to present an ultimatum for the disarmament and the sending away of volunteers. If refused, war is to be declared in three days. Two more divisions of the Austrian Army, consisting of 80,000 men, have been ordered to the Ticino. The English proposal for a Congress upon the same conditions as that at Laybach has been refused.

The *Times* adds the following:

"We have reason to believe the same intelligence has been received by the Government. A Cabinet Council was at once summoned, and the English Government is said to have promptly telegraphed to Vienna the strongest protest against the above menace."

The *Evening Herald* of the same date contains a similar announcement, and it is otherwise fully confirmed.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs under date of Thursday noon, as follows:

"The day before yesterday Austria forwarded a categorical summons to Sardinia to dissolve the free corps. A reply is to be given within three days from the receipt of the summons, and an evasive answer will be considered equivalent to a refusal."

The Paris *Moniteur*, of Friday, says:

"Austria has not given her adhesion to the proposition made by England and accepted by France, Russia and Prussia,—besides which it appears that the Cabinet of Vienna have resolved upon addressing a direct communication to the Cabinet of Turin, in order to obtain the disarmament of Piedmont. In consequence of these facts, the Emperor has ordered the concentration of several divisions of the army on the frontiers of Piedmont."

The *Patrie* says that General MARMORA has informed the French Government by telegraph that the Austrian army has made a significant movement on the strategalic line of the Ticino, and that he feared he might be attacked at any moment.

NAPOLEON had held a Council of Ministers, and was attended by Princes JEROME and NAPOLEON as Princes of the Blood.

The King of Sardinia also held a Council of Ministers on Thursday, the 21st.

VIENNA, Friday, April 22.

The following official statement is published:

"Piedmont, which has for some years past endangered Austria's rights, has been summoned most urgently by Austria to disarm—besides, this demand is expressly to Piedmont. Austria adheres firmly to the proposal for a general disarmament, although she cannot make that proposal subordinate to the summons she has addressed to Sardinia."

The *Constitutionnel* announces that part of the army of Paris has received orders to hold itself in readiness to march.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Saturday, April 23, 1859.

After the Cabinet meeting on Thursday, a dispatch was sent to the Austrian Government, expressing the strong disapproval of the British Government of the peremptory course adopted by Austria.

The *Daily News* says the reply of the Emperor of Austria has been received. He declines to reconsider the responsibility incurred in commencing war in the heart of Europe. Count BUOL declares his master, having taken his course, will pursue it to the end.

The *Times* says the "Imperial manifesto which is to accompany the declaration of war against Sardinia is already prepared. Austria, mistress of the position, is ready by the act of State and deed of war to initiate the sanguinary drama upon which the curtain is about to rise. There is no doubt that a general movement of the French forces has taken place on the entire Piedmontese frontiers."

English journals generally think the last chance of peace has about vanished, and speculate on the opening movements of the campaign.

The London *Herald* gives in a semi-official form some specific and exclusive information relating to the movements of the French Army. It says that orders have been given for the embarkation at Toulon of 30,000 troops—not, however, to sail till further orders. The divisions at Lyons, Grenoble, Besançon, &c., have also received orders to be ready to march at a minute's notice, but not to move till further instructions. The total French force destined to cooperate with Sardinia in the event of war, estimated at 80,000, will be in two divisions—one commanded by CANROBERT, and the other by BARAGUAY L'HILLIERS—the whole actively under the command of the Emperor in person.

The British Ambassador to Turin had returned to his post.

The London Stock Exchange having closed on the 21st till the 25th, the result of this crisis was only partially developed. The news transpired on the 21st, after 'Change had officially closed, and Consols were offered without sales at 94½, being a decline of one per cent. from the highest point of the day.

At Paris, on the 20th, the Bourse was pretty firm, and the Three per Cents closed at 68f. 5c. On the 21st, there was great uneasiness, and a panic prevailed. Prices gave way fully one-and-a-half per cent. on the 22d, and the panic continued, it being at one time reported that an actual engagement had taken place on the banks of the Ticino. The market closed very flat at 64f. 90c., being a fall of more than three per cent. in two days.

The *Patrie* says that the delay granted to Piedmont expires on Sunday evening, the 24th.

The Congress.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of the 21st, contains the following:

England has made to the other four great Powers the following propositions:

First—To effectuate previous to the Congress a general and simultaneous disarmament.

Second—The disarmament to be regulated by a military or civil commission independently of Congress, and this Commission to be composed of six Commissioners, one of whom shall be a Sardinian.

Third—As soon as the Commission shall have commenced operations, the Congress shall assemble and proceed to discuss the political question.

Fourth—The Representatives of the Italian States shall be invited immediately after the assembling of the Congress to take their seats with the Representatives of the Great Powers absolutely, as at the Congress of Labach in 1821.

France, Russia and Prussia have given their adhesion to the foregoing propositions of England, but Austria refuses to assent to them.

The French Government, it is said, consented to the appointment of a commission for carrying out the disarmament, requiring only that it be composed of diplomatic individuals.

General News by the Niagara.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An electioneering meeting in the City of London had resolved to run Lord STANLEY without his consent.

Mr. BARING declined the requisition of the London Conservatives, and they were casting about for another candidate.

Subscriptions for the Indian Seven Million Loan closed on the 21st; five millions were bid for at or above ninety-five, the minimum fixed, leaving two millions to be disposed of; this two millions would not be needed for some months.

MORPHY, the American chess-champion, was being *fêted* by the London players. He again played eight games, simultaneously, blindfold, his adversaries being very skillful men. He won two, and the other six games were drawn, after seven hours' play. Mr. MORPHY was on the eve of leaving for America.

FRANCE.

The last pacific article in the *Moniteur*, exercised little influence in Paris, being negatived by the English Ministerial explanations, which were regarded unfavorable. The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says, preparations for war are pushed forward with feverish rapidity, notwithstanding the professions of a willingness to disarm.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says there is no cessation of the armaments.

Masses of troops continue to concentrate at Lyons.

An army is to be collected on the Rhine frontier, and numerous cavalry regiments have already commenced marching thither.

A number of regiments of Hussars have been ordered to proceed by forced marches to the Piedmontese frontiers.

French soldiers on renewable furlough are reported to have been called in.

General RANDON is spoken of as the Major General of the army on the Piedmont frontiers.

The First Infantry division of the Army of Paris was to leave Paris for Toulon by railway on the evening of the 22d.

PRUSSIA.

It was stated that the mission to Berlin of the Archduke ALBRECHT, of Austria, had been most completely successful, he having signed a military convention with Prussia, by which the latter engages to send to the Rhine an army of 28,000 men, under the command of the Prince Regent. If the negotiations for peace fail, this force will be increased by the contingent of Bavaria, 60,000 strong, and the 8th Federal Army Corps of 60,000, whilst other contingents will be held ready to march.

The newspapers in Prussia, it is said, have been requested not to publish anything connected with the preparations for war or movements of the troops.

A Berlin dispatch of the 21st says the semi-official *Prussian Gazette* publishes an article which states that the assembling of the Congress is becoming more and more doubtful, and that the state of affairs having assumed a most serious aspect, it induces the Prussian Government to think that it is a proper time to make proposals to the Federal Diet for the purpose of taking general measures for its own interest and safety. The Government has preceded these proposals by ordering three *corps d'armée*, seventy thousand strong, to be placed on a war footing. These measures are merely of a defensive character, and without any aggressive intention.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Southern Railway was retained for the exclusive service of the Government, and troops and ammunition were being constantly conveyed over it.

The danger of war was considered so imminent at Frankfort that the Federal Diet, which had been holding secret sittings had resolved not to adjourn for the Easter holidays.

It was reported that the Austrians had entered the Duchies of Tuscany, Parma and Modena.

SARDINIA.

The Turin correspondent of the *Times* says that Count CAVOUR must fall if war is not declared, and such an event would possibly be the signal for insurrection in various parts of Italy, and perhaps serious disturbances in Piedmont, where 20,000 Italian volunteers confidently await hostilities.

The Sardinian steamers on the Lago Maggiore, with a single exception, had ceased running, and been placed at the disposal of the Government.

ITALY.

The King of Naples still survived.

Naples admits corn into Sicily for two months from March 30.

The Government of Rome is said to have sent round a private circular to the Bishops, urging them to collect men for two legions of pontifical troops. The attempt was unsuccessful, notwithstanding a large bounty was offered.

TURKEY.

The apprehensions of war had aroused fears of insurrections in Turkey.

Advices from Bessarabia confirm the reported Russian armaments there, and there are reports of the intended assembling of 100,000 Russians in that Province.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of March 26 had reached England, but there was little of interest to add to the telegrams already received. The financial embarrassments and the new customs tariff monopolizes attention. On tobacco a duty of 20 per cent. had been imposed, where none existed before. The duty on corn, cotton, thread, yarn, &c., had been raised from 3 to 5 per cent. That on metals and cotton and woolen manufactures had been raised from 5 to 10 per cent. The duty on grain and indigo had been doubled.

England's Desire for Peace or to be Neutral

in the Coming War.

From the London Times, April 16.

If there remain a spark of hope that the peace of Europe can be preserved, it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of making known at this crisis to all foreign Powers the exact sentiments of the people of England with relation to the subjects in dispute. The vastness and universality of our commerce give us great material interest in the tranquillity and prosperity of all neighboring nations; affection for our own free institutions excites our sympathies for all who cry against a tyranny; our military power, if brought into exercise, would be likely to prove decisive in a quarrel where the parties are not unequally matched; and our wealth would certainly give us a very predominant influence in that system of modern warfare where it has been said the last guinea decides the issue. Moreover, our insular position enables us to examine the whole question in dispute with a calm and dispassionate judgment, and to regard the theatre of the coming struggle from a safe distance. We could choose our party at our leisure, and strike at the moment and on the spot that we might choose. The public opinion of England upon the matters that now threaten to wrap all Europe in flames, cannot, therefore, be without a very important influence even in those councils where the most desperate designs find favor. Perhaps it is not the least among the dangers now threatening the peace of the world that each party at this moment believes if she was once engaged in actual war, she would immediately possess the sympathies and might hope eventually to receive the material assistance of this country. Austria relies upon her ancient alliance, and in the certainty that we see in our own interest a necessity for her existence as a first-rate European Power; she leans, also, upon the respect which the English people bear for vested rights and for treaty obligations, and she reminds the world that her connection with Italy was in a great measure imposed upon her by the Powers assembled at the Congress of Vienna. She presses upon our recollection that throughout the wars of the Empire, Italy had freely given all her resources to aid France in subjugating or making war upon the rest of Europe, and that her perseverance in that course rendered it absolutely necessary to sever her connection with France. These are, doubtless, important facts; but *we fear that Austria builds too confidently upon them, and imagines that if she should grow weak during the contest in which she is about to engage* she may count upon all the resources of England *being put forth to preserve her from any absolute defeat.* The Emperor of the French is, if we mistake not, no less sanguine in his belief that when the people of England see the fighting actually going on their old combative spirit will come over them and lead them into the *mêlée.* When this shall happen he counts upon the fervor of the new alliance between England and France as more powerful than the old habitual connection between England and Austria, and he does not doubt that those high-sounding words "Liberty," "Nationality" and "Italian unity" will conjure all the sympathies of English constituencies to his side, and compel the English Minister of the day to regard rather the sentimentalities of the Italian question than the solid interests of his country.

We believe that both these expectations would, if they should unhappily come to be tested by experience, be entirely disappointed. We think it would be found that, while neither Austria nor France had secured the sympathies of the English people, the Power which appeared to be most intent upon war had most signally drawn upon itself the opprobrium of the most sober and most powerful classes in this country. English opinion does not go with the tyrants who have so cruelly crushed the Italian people, nor with the Imperial liberator of Italy who reigns so absolute in France. Every Englishman is profoundly convinced that Italy is, and long has been, in an abnormal state. Austria is in possession of two-thirds of that peninsula, partly under the justification of treaties, but partly also without any justification except that of an alleged necessity, and without any excuse except that of having thrown into the Roman States a force capable of opposition to the encroachments of France. Austria's treaties with the smaller Italian Powers have made her in effect the arbiter of the destinies of the whole Italian race. It is the belief of all who are not Austrians that this influence has for the most part been used to enforce those systems of Government which grate most harshly upon the sensibilities of an Italian, and that her power in her own provinces has been exercised rather to crush all opposition than to protect and encourage the reasonable liberties of a sensitive and intelligent people. We cannot believe in England that this state of things can be consistent with a condition of permanent peace. We cannot hope that peace will arise from the chronic antagonism of France and Austria in the Roman States. We cannot see peace in the interference, which has now become habitual to Austria, with the small Italian Powers, and which enables every little tyrant to tell his discontented subjects that he possesses an army of a hundred thousand men on the further bank of the Po. We cannot see peace in that martial law which rules through out Lombardy and is so strong at Venice. Without reference to the questions which are now filling the minds of statesmen, there is sufficient in the ordinary position of Austria in Italy to create a chronic disquietude in Europe, and to occasion war at any moment. Public opinion in England, which desires the preservation of peace in Europe and the improvement of Austrian rule in Italy, is certainly not in favor of things as they are; and *any Minister would be thought mad who should propose to an English House of Commons to declare war against France in order to support Austria in the position she has occupied since 1815.* If England has ever taken any part in discussions on Italian questions, it has been with offers, not of support, but of meditation, and the means proposed have always been to modify those dangerous existing conditions which afford a standing excuse for war. If Austria is rushing into war with a hope that she has England behind her, it is only charitable to bid her pause and reflect before she takes a step that cannot be recalled.

So far as we know the minds of our countrymen, we should say that *there is certainly no more probability of the Emperor Napoleon finding sympathy, or applause, or assistance from England than there is that we should go to war for the sake of Austria.* It is true that, to a certain extent, the policy toward Italy avowed by France, and that approved by England, are one and the same. If we had full and entire confidence in the singleness of purpose and the moderation of all those who profess to seek the well-being of Italy, we might perhaps be content to join in putting pressure upon Austria to compel her to be merciful. But our difficulty is with our ally. How can we tell whether his objects are our objects? How can we say what may be the ultimate result when the plains of Lombardy and all the fortresses of the Roman States are occupied by French armies? There is not in all England a roomful of enthusiasts so credulous as to believe that the Emperor NAPOLEON is in this matter altogether disinterested, or that his views are bounded by the desire that Italy shall be free and independent. All men see that while the Emperor NAPOLEON is talking the language of the Carbonari, he is acting out the old policy of the Bonaparte family. If we judge by what he is doing rather than by what he is saying, *France, under his guidance, is now again seeking to become an Italian Power.* She has got Piedmont within her grasp, and, as Tuscany and Modena must fall if the Austrians are beaten in Lombardy, we may not unreasonably suspect that our liberty-loving ally sees as a possible contingency the restoration of the Kingdom of Etruria and the accession of Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTILDE to that throne. As a necessary consequence of the success of such a policy, we cannot but foresee that the Italian States would then all become dependencies of France, as they now are of Austria, and that France, disposing of the resources of Italy by land or by sea, would then become to a great extent mistress of the Mediterranean, and perfectly able to prosecute any designs she might form against this country, or against Germany. With these considerations pressing upon us it will not be difficult for Continental Powers to believe that the sympathies of England are in this coming war not attracted more powerfully towards the Emperor of the French than they are towards the Emperor of Austria.

The conduct of NAPOLEON III. in these preliminary discussions which were intended to precede the Congress has not been of a character to allow much hope that we have been mistaken as to his ultimate intentions. The present position of those negotiations may be thus stated —Austria long and stubbornly insisted on the disarmament of Sardinia as a preliminary to going into Congress. This England and France refused to ask her to do, saying, "If the other Powers are to enter Congress armed, let not Sardinia be requested to disarm before the others, and alone." After almost endless discussion, Austria was moved from this position, and she agreed to disarm before going into Congress, if France and Sardinia would do the same. Nothing apparently could be fairer. France consented to disarm as well as Austria; but when Austria asked as a first installment of this obligation that she should see some diminution in the Sardinian levies, *France turned round and stated that she herself never had armed, and that she had no idea Sardinia was included in the disarmament.* She, moreover, altogether declined even to ask her ally to disarm. Such, we believe, is now the hitch in the negotiations; and this unexpected obstacle raised by France gives occasion to the suspicion that the Emperor has no intention of allowing the present difficulties to be settled by diplomacy. Well-informed men now believe that he is only amusing Europe with the promise of a Congress while he exhausts Austria and matures all his own preparations for taking the field.

The position of Austria is, indeed, highly critical. The very worst that could happen to her is the present state of suspense. To maintain those great armaments in inaction is sure ruin. The fortune of battle is uncertain; perhaps she may be victorious; but, even in the very improbable event of her losing rapidly all her Italian provinces, and suffering great successive defeats, she would not be in a worse position than she will be under a perpetual armed peace. *She is bleeding to death, and she may as well be killed by the sword as the lancet.* But, however this may be, the policy of England in this matter must not be misunderstood. Above all things, our desire is to maintain peace; but, if this may not be, then "let him who takes the sword perish by the sword."

Mr. Cobden's Return to Parliament—His Public Career and Character.

From the London Times.

The people of Rochdale will return Mr. COBDEN as a matter of course, so it may be thought almost superfluous for us to say that we heartily applaud their choice, and think them honored in securing such a representative. If we make any remark on Mr. BRIGHT's very interesting account of Mr. COBDEN's career, it is because he seems to challenge remark by something which we should call an anti-climax in the interest of his narrative, and a paradox in its moral. There are public careers that might almost shake our faith in those eternal principles of justice and mercy, wisdom and goodness, which are generally supposed to be illustrated in the history of men, as of nations. There are men who build fortune, position, and imperishable fame, on a foundation which we all believe to be hollow and vicious. The old fables and stories of cringing sycophancy working its way to greatness, and over and over again kicking away the ladder by which it rises, and of beginnings that by their baseness only seem the foil of future splendor, are too common and too familiar to disconcert us. Prosperity is vulgar, and we know it. The new man has to pay the full penalty of his crime, for he has a whole population at his heels. But Mr. BRIGHT's story of his illustrious colleague in the Free Trade cause leads us to the same moral by a totally different route. Mr. COBDEN, with the power of turning his great talents to the acquisition of a fortune, and thereby of power, devoted himself wholly and solely to the deliverance of his country from a very sore burden. After a seven years' war, conducted with consummate ability and enterprise, by the fire of an earnest eloquence and the art of a sound logic, he overcame an iniquity so inveterate that it was alleged to have been part of every financial arrangement, public or private, in the whole kingdom. Mr. BRIGHT describes, with some touches of very fine feeling, the character of that warfare. After that he has to inform us that, following in the train of this victory, and with Mr. COBDEN's coöperation, some other great reforms have been effected. The differential duties on sugar have been removed, and sugar itself much cheapened. The Navigation laws have been repealed, and freight much reduced. Most of the duty on newspapers has been removed, and in Manchester alone every week some hundred thousand papers communicate to all classes, at the cheap rate of a penny a sheet, not only the produce of our own costly enterprise, but, as Mr. BRIGHT says, excellent compositions of their own. Nor is this all. On the overthrow of the great and lamented statesman who became COBDEN's pupil in Free-trade, and sacrificed himself to carry out the lessons of his master, the politician by whom the sacrifice was effected, offered the master a seat in the Cabinet vacated by his too sincere pupil. Though it grates rather on the ear that we should have to view the matter in this light, and we are not quite sure that Mr. BRIGHT would have us do so, still it was an act of virtue in Mr. COBDEN that he declined this honor. He had his health, his family, and his affairs to look to, and dreaded the effect of office on the conscience. Perhaps the nature of the transaction under which the offer came to be made might have given fresh force to these scruples. But there, and at that point, with some amendments in the laws relating to ships, newspapers, and sugar, Mr. COBDEN's career seems thus far to have terminated; nay, worse than mere cessation, those singular talents, those endearing personal qualities, that unexampled triumph, have all failed to mitigate or to arrest the most monstrous and most growing of our country's ills, at least in the opinion both of Mr. COBDEN and Mr. BRIGHT. Since Mr. COBDEN came into public life, and became a prominent man in the House of Commons, the annual expenditure upon the armaments of this country has doubled, and is still increasing.

Compared with this deplorable retrogression, as it seems, and as it is regarded by Mr. COBDEN himself, all the rest we are told about this gentleman seems of little importance. One is not, indeed, quite prepared to hear of the saviour of his country—the Joseph who read the dream of famine and made it a season of abundance—visiting the United States to look after some Illinois Central Stock, of which we should be delighted to hear a better account than of most other American investments. If Mr. COBDEN and his friends were to suffer by some clever operation of the American shareholders, we should certainly feel it a satire on republican sympathies, if not on the cause of freedom itself. Nor need one think much of the fact, that the offer of office made to Mr. COBDEN in 1846 has not been renewed. Others shared the penalties of PEEL's great act, and have been almost ostracised from power, because for once, at least, they were good men. Martyrs and confessors abound in the Legislature, and in a dozen instances, if we ask why is such an one in so false and irreparable a position, the only answer that can be given is that he unfortunately once listened to the suggestions of conscience, and was duped by truth. So here Mr. COBDEN's fate is only a common one. If we choose to be virtuous we must take the consequences. But why is it that so great a man, so good a man, and so successful a man has utterly failed to do one jot of good towards abating the monstrous evil of a military preparation, never ending, still beginning, now with more to be done for it than ever, and a mere game of "beggar my neighbor" in its only true bearing upon foreign armaments? As fast as that wise old housewife Political Economy, with her housebook, her bunch of keys, and her scales, saves the shillings and pence, her thriftless, graceless spouse, throws it all away, starves the household, and keeps the creditor at the door, with his interminable quarrels and preparations against every imaginable enemy. Was it for this, then, that PEEL was overthrown, and the great Conservative party divided to the four quarters of the Heavens? Was it for this that Lord DERBY dominates in the Lords, and Mr. DISRAELI, for a second time, leads with much confidence and no slight glory the Commons?

We don't profess to see our way clear to the solution of this moral enigma. We can only say, despairingly, that it ought not to be so. But still it must be asked, Was there no want? nothing to desiderate, or wish otherwise, in that powerful eloquence and that great crusade? When a keen and practiced ear detected something to blame in the first essay of that tongue in the House of Commons, and pronounced, rashly enough, "Nothing in him, he is only a barker," there might be, and we think there was, a want of some of the qualities necessary to gain a thorough hold on the British heart and mind. We fail, indeed, to recognize in Mr. COBDEN that comprehensive statesmanship which is necessary to make a man something more than the chief of one cause, and the hero of one great victory. To be a statesman and a legislator a man must have sympathies with all causes, interests, and classes, and represent in his own person the heterogeneous materials of this very composite country. When a man so treats a great theme that, while doing it no less than justice, he yet jars on many a wholesome feeling, and does violence to many a sound and useful conviction; when he opposes himself as an irreconcileable foe to much that will ever be in strength and honor among us, we see the elements of perpetual failure, which some partial triumph will only render more conspicuous. There are those who are glorious in the battlefield, but can never be Statesmen. There are those who distinguish themselves at the Bar, but know not how the country is to be governed, or the laws they themselves interpret are to be made. There are divines of eloquence, learning and genius, and we know the sort of statesmen theology has given to the country. There are men who are inspired in literature, or who can perform miracles of mechanical enterprise, but are children, and very dull ones, in a council or senate. Mr. COBDEN is a great political economist. He regards his country as the first, the richest, the most industrious, the most able, and the most honorable commercial firm in the world. He thoroughly appreciates man as "an animal that can make bargains," and he has made for us the best bargain, the most favorable, as well as the most generous, ever made by chapman. But, as yet, there ends Mr. COBDEN. He has neither the policy nor the eloquence to stop an armament for one day, or to mediate between one nation and another, to divert from his prey a single aggressor, to solve a "complication," to heal one breach between classes. When a young man, he saw at a glance that Manchester offered a great field for speculation; and as his heart and mind expanded he saw how the Corn Laws stood in the way of that and all other enterprise, and how that bond might be broken. But there he stood, and there he stands, and there, too, stands very much the wisdom of his party. Mr. BRIGHT is in some important respects a greater man, with a wider vision and more varied powers; but it remains for him to show that he can do more than overthrow Protection, and repeat some dozen times the process of summary execution done on the enlightened Statesmen who did the work of the Anti-Corn Law League. We trust that Mr. COBDEN's return to Parliament will inaugurate a new and more fruitful policy.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the five days ending with Thursday, the 21st ult., are reported by the *Brokers' Circular* at 29,000 bales, of which 1,000 were to speculators, and 3,500 to exporters. Prices of the lower grades were 1-16d.@⅛d. lower on the week, while the middling descriptions had declined 1-16d., and the fair qualities were unchanged. The depression was caused by the uncertainty of the political affairs of Europe. The sales of Thursday were 6,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing steady at the decline. There was no market on Friday and Saturday, owing to the occurrence of "Good Friday." The following are the authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.; Fair Mobiles, 7¾d.; Middling Mobiles, 7⅛d.; Fair Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d. The stock in port was estimated at 432,000 bales, of which 358,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are not favorable. The market was very dull, but rates were steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuff Market was generally steady, but quiet at Tuesday's advance (reported per *North Briton.*) Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report no regular market since Tuesday. Flour steady at 10s.@12s. 6d. Wheat quiet at Tuesday's advance; Western Red, 5s. 9d.@9s. 5d.; ditto White, 9s.@10s.; Southern White, 10s.@12s. Corn steady. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. say Corn is 1d. higher, and quote White 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d., and Yellow 3s. 9d.@6s. 7d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY, and others, report Beef firm at the late advance. Bacon firm with an improved demand. Lard dull. Tallow advanced sales 1s. at 55s.@56s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports ASHES firm; Pots, 30s. 3d@31s.; Pearls, 31s. 6d. SUGAR dull. COFFEE firm. RICE firm, and 6d.@9d. higher. TEA firmer. CLOVER SEED was being pressed on the market at 48s.@53s. FISH OILS—An average business without a notable change. RESIN heavy; common, 4s.; medium, 4s. 6d.@8s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, and all qualities slightly higher; sales 43s.@43s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. report WHEAT firm, and English 1s. higher. IRON dull at £6 5s. for Rails, and £5 17s. 6d.@£6 for Bars. SUGAR quiet, and pooer descriptions slightly lower. TEA was a trifle higher. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady but nominal at 44c. TALLOW slightly higher; sales at 56s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was generally unchanged. The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £345,000.

CONSOLS closed on the 21st at 94⅜ for Money, and 95⅛@94⅜ for account.

There had been no market since, owing to the holidays.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL Saturday, April 23.

To-day is a holiday, and there is no business of importance doing in the Cotton Market. Prices have a declining tendency however.

Breadstuffs tend upward.

Provisions are buoyant.

Tallow has slightly advanced.

The London Exchange is shut, to-day, and there is, of course no quotation for Consols.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Failure of the Fillibuster Expedition.

The New-York Party in Hayti.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 5.

By the *Quaker City's* mails we have intelligence from Port-au-Prince to April 15. The brig *African*, from New-York, arrived there on the 12th with 35 fillibusters and 240 guns, and other munitions of war, having failed to land them at Nuevas Grandes, Cuba. The attempt was made on the 7th ult., but the boats were swamped and the munitions in them lost. The *African* received $1,000 in advance for the service. The Spanish Consul in Hayti had notified General CONCHA, who dispatched a war steamer to capture them. Nothing had been heard of the other fillibuster vessels.

BY THE CAHAWBA AT THIS PORT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Cahawba*, L. D. BULLOCH, Commander, from New-Orleans, *via* Havana, arrived here last evening, having left the latter place on the evening of the 30th ult. She has encountered strong northeast gales, accompanied with very heavy head seas, for five consecutive days.

From Havana the news is interesting. We learn that the filibusters who sailed from New-York, some thirty-five in number, were wrecked on the Island of St. Domingo, where they remain without means, dependent upon charity. Two hundred and forty stands of arms were landed, and put in the public stores at Hayti by the Government.

The Sugar market is slightly depressed—stock, 260,000 boxes. Freights not improved. Exchanges—London, 12 to 14 per cent; New-York and Boston, ½ to 1½ do.; New-Orleans, 2½ to 5 do.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cass-Yrissari Treaty Rejected.

Return of General Jerez—A New Treaty to be Negotiated—The Boundary Question—Naval Movements—Mr. Sickles.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 5.

General JEREZ will leave on the 5th of June for Nicaragua, to enter the Cabinet of President MARTINEZ. The Legation here remains in charge of Mr. MOLINA.

President BUCHANAN having declined to accept the Cass-Yrissari Treaty as modified, it falls to the ground; as the Nicaragua Congress does not meet again for two years. Mr. MOLINA will be charged with the negotiation of a new treaty.

The boundary line between the British Possessions and the United States, though in dispute, has not yet been made the subject of diplomatic consideration between the two Governments.

It is untrue that any additional ships have been ordered to the Gulf of Mexico. The *Lancaster* will relieve the *Merrimac* on the Pacific side.

Mr. SICKLES will remain here for another week.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 5.

Official advices from Vera Cruz received here mention as rumor, that the principal cause of DEGOLLADO's retreat was the destruction of his ammunition by the explosion of a shell at Tacubaya. The only cities in possession of MIRAMON, are Cordova, Puebla, Orizaba and Mexico. Three thousand troops under AMPUDIA, were marching toward the last-named city. General GARCIA was also moving in the same direction, by way of Huasteca, with fifteen hundred men. These would be joined by four thousand from San Luis Potosi, together with DEGOLLADO's forces and others from the south. The reactionary army in the City of Mexico does not number more than six thousand men. The Juarez Government speaks in confident terms of its ability to conquer the Capital.

Colonel CARLOS BUTTERFIELD has obtained from the Juarez Government an extension of time for commencing his contract for mail service between the United States and Mexican ports. It is shown here that our Government can obtain the right of way over Mexican territory to Arizona, with an outlet at Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. The importance of such an arrangement has for months occupied the attention of our Government, especially with reference to saving time and expense in the transportation of supplies and troops to the Pacific. It is highly probable that these subjects will be embraced in the instructions to Minister MCLANE, as calculated to strengthen the friendship between the two countries.

The Interior Department has matured final arrangements for carrying into effect the treaty stipulations which provide certain New-York Indians with homes in Kansas. The Indians now in that State, and those who have recently emigrated, are not entitled to the benefits of the treaty.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has sent a letter to the Surveyor-General of Nebraska, (Gen. BURNETT,) notifying him that the system of indiscriminate examination in the field of the public surveys—which has been in practice some years back in the several surveying districts, and requiring a certain retained percentage on contracts, wherewith to pay such examinations—having been found to work disadvantageously both to the Deputy Surveyors and to the Government, has been discontinued by the Department, to take effect from and after the 1st of July next. It is determined to supersede the method which has heretofore prevailed by a restriction to the mode prescribed in the provision made in the tenth section of the act for the public surveys in California, passed March 1, 1853, namely: They devolve the duty on the Surveyor-General himself, to be executed personally when it is possible for him to do so without neglecting his ordinary duties. In case he cannot attend to them personally, he may dispatch one of his employes. Should this be impracticable, the law authorizes him to dispatch a confidential agent; but the term of such employment is not to continue longer than thirty days.

Copies of this letter have been sent to the Surveyors General of California, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico.

Two Cases of Forgery in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 5.

On Saturday, AMES N. DUBOIS, Clerk of the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, presented a check on the Lafayette Bank, signed L. HOMMEDIEU, President F. H. SHORT, Secretary, for $7,000, received the money and left for parts unknown. The forgery was not discovered till Tuesday.

Another forgery on a Third-street Bank for $5,000 was discovered yesterday. Although bankers were furnished with the facts, they refuse to give information, saying the matter had been fully settled by the forger's friends, and the name of the forger has not been ascertained.

Sentence of Ex-Judge Vondersmith.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 5.

Ex-Judge VONDERSMITH, convicted of forgery, has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment, and a fine of $5,000, and ordered to make restitution to the government to the amount of $30,000. VONDERSMITH is fifty-six years of age.

National Medical Convention.

THIRD DAY.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 5.

The Medical Convention adjourned at noon, after the appointment of Committees, acceptance of reports, &c., to meet in New-York on the first Tuesday of June, 1860. Dr. ELI IVES was appointed Junior Secretary. The members were sumptuously entertained by our citizens, and to-night are to partake of a banquet at Masonic Hall.

Fires.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 5.

A fire this morning destroyed the stable of JAS. SCANLAN, corner of South and Harvard streets, with five other small stables adjoining, and most of their contents, including twelve horses. The loss is about $5,000, partially insured. WHIPPLE & BLACK are the principal losers. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Thursday, May 5.

The Huron House was burnt last night. Loss, £5,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

The Commercial Treaty Concluded by Commissioner Bowlin.

A Sharp Review of the General Results of his Mission.

The brig *Tanner* arrived on Wednesday from Buenos Ayres, having sailed from that port on the 8th of March. She brings advices several days later than had been before received, but nothing of interest except the details concerning the Treaty recently negotiated, to be found in our letters, which we publish below:

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Tuesday, March 8, 1859.

I inclose you a translation of the Treaty which Mr. Commissioner BOWLIN has celebrated with LOPEZ of Paraguay, and those portions of it which bear upon our previous arguments.

Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.

ARTICLE 1. There shall be perfect peace and sincere friendship between the Governments of the United States of America and the Republic of Paraguay, and between the citizens of their respective States, without exception of persons or places. The high contracting parties shall apply all their attention in such manner that this friendship and good intelligence may be maintained constant and perpetual.

ART. II. The Republic of Paraguay, in exercise of the sovereign right which pertains to it, grants to the mercantile flag of the United States of America the free navigation of the river Paraguay, as far up as Asuncion, the capital of the Republic; and also of the right bank of the Paraná, from whence it belongs to her, as far up as the *Villa de la Encarnacion.* They can freely and securely arrive at and sail from all the above-mentioned places and ports with their vessels and cargoes; remain at and inhabit any part whatever of said territories, hire houses and stores, and traffic in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise of lawful commerce, subjecting themselves to the use and customs established in the country. They can discharge all or part of their cargoes in the ports of Pilar, and wherever commerce with other nations is permitted, or proceed with the whole or part of the cargo, to the port of Asuncion, as the captain, owner, or other duly authorized person may judge convenient.

The Paraguayan citizens who may arrive at the ports of the United States of America with cargoes, whether in Paraguayan or American vessels, shall be treated and considered in the same manner.

ART. III. The two high contracting parties agree that whatever favor, privilege or immunity relating to commerce or to navigation, which any one of the contracting parties has already granted or may grant in future to the citizens or subjects of any other States, shall be gratuitously extended in identity of cases and circumstances, to the citizens of the other contracting party, provided the concession shall have been gratuitously granted in favor of such other State, or it shall be done in exchange for an equal compensation, if such concession shall have been conditional.

ART. IV. No other or higher importation or exportation duties shall be placed upon any article of native production, produce or manufacture of the contracting States, than those which are paid or may be paid for similar articles, being of native production, the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. No prohibition whatever shall be placed upon the importation or exportation of any article whatever being the native production, produce or manufacture of the possessions of either of the two contracting parties in the territories of the other, which shall not be equally extended to the importation and exportation of similar articles to the territories of any other nation whatever.

ART. V. In none of the ports of the dominion of the United States of America shall any higher tonnage, lighthouse, port or pilotage duties, or salvage in case of damage or shipwreck, or any other local charges, or higher duties or imports *be placed upon Paraguayan vessels* than those which are paid in the same ports by American vessels, nor in the ports of the Republic of Paraguay to American vessels, than those which may be paid in the same ports by Paraguayan vessels.

ART. VI. The same import and export duties shall be paid on every article whatever, which can or may be *legally* imported or exported in the Paraguayan dominions, and in those of the United States of America, no matter whether such importation or exportation shall be made in American or Paraguayan vessels.

ART. VII. All vessels which, according to the laws of the United States, are considered as American vessels, and all vessels which, in conformity with the laws of Paraguay are considered as Paraguayan vessels, for the objects of this treaty shall be considered respectively as American and Paraguayan vessels.

ART. VIII. Paraguayan citizens shall pay in the dominion of the United States of America, the same duties of importation and exportation already established or to be established, as American citizens. *Thus also these latter shall pay in the Republic of Paraguay those duties which are or may be established for the Paraguayan citizens.*

ART. IX. All merchants, commanders of vessels and others, citizens respectively of each country, shall have complete liberty throughout the territories of the other, to manage their own business for themselves, or to commit its management as agent, broker, factor or interpreter, to whomsoever they please; and they shall not be obliged to employ any other person than those employed by the natives, nor to pay to such persons whom they may choose to employ, a higher pay or remuneration than the natives pay in similar cases.

The citizens of Paraguay, in the United States of America, and the citizens of the United States of America, in Paraguay, shall enjoy the same complete liberty which is now or may be hereafter enjoyed by the natives of each country respectively, to buy from any person they may see fit, or to sell to them all articles of lawful commerce, as also to fix their prices as they may judge proper, without being prejudiced by any monopoly, contract or exclusive privilege of purchase or sale, subject, nevertheless, to those contributions or general and ordinary imposts established by law.

The citizens of both of the contracting parties in the territories of the other, shall enjoy complete and *perfect protection in their persons and properties*, and shall have free and easy access to the tribunals of justice to prosecute and defend their just rights; they shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as the citizens and natives, and shall have liberty to employ in all their causes such advocates, procurators or agents of any kind whatsoever as they may please.

ART. X. In all relating to the police of the ports, to the loading or discharge of vessels, warehousing and security of merchandise, goods and effects, to the succession of personal property by will or otherwise, to the disposing of personal property of every kind and denomination, by sale, donation, exchange or testament, or in any other way, as also in respect to the administration of justice, the citizens of each of the contracting parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same privileges, freedom and rights as the native citizens; and they shall not be charged, in respect to any one of these subjects, other or higher imposts or duties than those which the native citizens do or may pay hereafter—subject, always, to the laws and local regulations of said territories or dominions.

In case that any citizens of either of the two contracting parties should die intestate within the territories of the other contracting party, the Consul-General, Consul or Vice-Consul of the nation to whom the defunct shall have pertained, or in his absence, the representative of said Consul-General, Consul or Vice-Consul, shall take charge, as far as the laws of each country may permit, of the property which the defunct may have left, for the benefit of his legitimate heirs and creditors, until the said Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, or his representative, shall have named an executor.

ART. XI. The citizens of the United States of America residing in the Republic of Paraguay, and the citizens of Paraguay resident in the United States of America, shall be exempt from all forced military service of every kind whatever, by sea or land, and from all forced loans or exactions, or military requisitions, and they shall not be compelled to pay any tax, requisition or impost, other or higher than those which the native citizens do or may pay.

ART. XII. Each one of the two contracting parties shall have the liberty to name consuls for the protection of commerce, who shall reside in the territories of the other party; but before a consul shall enter upon his duties as such, he shall be approved of and admitted in the accustomed form, by the Government to which he is sent, and each of the two contracting parties can except as consular residences such special places as either of them may judge convenient.

The diplomatic agents and consuls of the United States of America, in the possessions of the Republic of Paraguay, shall enjoy all those privileges, exemptions and immunities which are, or may be, conceded to the diplomatic agents and consuls of any other nation; and in the same manner the diplomatic agents and consuls of Paraguay, in the United States, shall enjoy all privileges, exemptions and immunities which are, or may be, granted to the agents of any other nation in the United States.

ART. XIII. For the greater security of commerce between the citizens of the United States of America and the Republic of Paraguay, it is agreed that if, unfortunately, at any time any interruption of friendly relations, or some rupture between the contracting parties, should take place, the citizens of either of the same contracting parties, who may be established in the territories of the other, in the exercise of any traffic or special occupation, shall have the privilege of remaining, and of following said traffic or occupation in them, without any kind of interruption in the complete enjoyment of their liberty and property, so long as they conduct themselves peacefully, and do not commit any infraction of the laws, and their goods and effects, of whatever kind, whether under their own custody or confided to others, or to the State, shall not be subject to embargo or sequestration, nor to any other charges or exactions than those which can be made on similar goods or properties belonging to the native citizens. But if they prefer to leave the country, the time which they may ask to liquidate and dispose of their properties, shall be granted to them, and they shall be given a safe conduct to enable them to embark in such ports as they may choose themselves. Consequently in the indicated case of a rupture, the public funds of the two contracting States never shall be confiscated, sequestrated or detained.

ART. XIV. The citizens of both the contracting parties resident in the territories of the other, shall enjoy in respect to their houses, persons and properties, the protection of the Government, in a manner as complete and ample as if they were native citizens. In the same manner the citizens of each of the contracting parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other, complete liberty of conscience, and shall not be molested on account of their religious belief; and those of their citizens who may die in the territories of the other party, shall be buried in public cemeteries, or in those places set aside for this object, with due decorum and respect. The citizens of the United States of America resident in the territories of the Republic of Paraguay, shall have liberty to exercise privately, and in their own houses, or in the houses or offices of the Consuls or Vice-Consuls of the United States, the rites, offices and worship of their religion, and to unite in them for this object without being impeded or molested.

ART. XV. The present treaty shall be valid for six years, counting from the day of the exchange of ratifications; and if one year after the expiration of this term, neither one nor the other contracting party announces by an official declaration its intention to cease the effect of said treaty, it shall continue for one year more, in such wise that it shall cease to be obligatory on the completion of seven years, counted from the before said day of the exchange of ratification. The Paraguayan Government may direct the official declaration agreed to in this article either to the Government at Washington or to the representative of the same resident in the Republic of Paraguay.

ART. XVI. The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Paraguay, ten days after date hereof; and by the Government of the United States of America, eight months from the same; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of Asuncion within the term of fifteen months from the same date, or sooner if possible.

In testimony whereof, &c., &c.

The above is the text of the Treaty concluded on the 4th of March, 1853, by LOPEZ and Mr. PENDLETON, our Plenipotentiary. It has never before been published, so far as I am aware. It is, to all intents and purposes *the same treaty* which has been presented for ratification by Judge BOWLIN. The *only changes* made in it are three in number. Instead of the permission to navigate as far as *Ascuncion*, and the *Villa de la Encarnacion*, the rivers Paraguay and Paraná, all the affluents of these rivers are thrown open to our merchant-flag and to exploring expeditions: and I be to one man-of-war at a time. The second has made it more than it was before,* by changing the *binding term of this treaty* from SIX to TEN years! The third provides for its ratification and the exchange of ratifications at Washington within twelve months from date.

The rest of Judge BOWLIN's arrangements consist of a written apology for the insult to the *Water Witch*, and a convention providing for a mixed commission to sit at Washington, and conclude its labors within *twelve months from the ratification* of the treaty, to decide the amount of indemnification to be paid to the "United States and Paraguay Navigation Company," for the violation and destruction of their establishments and property in Paraguay in 1854. Also an indemnity of $10 000—which has been paid—to the widow of the quarter-master killed by the fortress of Itapiru, while on board of the *Water Witch*.

BUENOS AYRES, Wednesday, March 9, 1859.

I promised you in my last, per bark *Almira Coombs*, an analyzation of Mr. Commissioner BOWLIN's farewell speech to President LOPEZ, a translation of which I sent to you. Since then I have passed many bitter moments, because the said speech has been published, *without comments*, by the Press here, and I have been compelled either to make myself a prisoner at home, or else to hear more or less of the remarks of natives and foreigners in reference to it. I can assure you that I have felt none of my habitual pride of American on these occasions.

Judge BOWLIN first tells LOPEZ that he takes leave of him "with *grief*, only mitigated by the pleasing conviction that we separate as *friends*"—of fifteen days' date! Next, that in that eventful period, for the happiness of mankind, he has "drawn together more securely, the links of a mutual *national* friendship," and "opened the gates of commerce for the benefit of mankind."

This might pass for the pardonable and customary hyperbole and rhodomontade of diplomatic leave-takings, where it is expected that each party shall prove before the world which is the biggest liar. We can pardon the electric sympathy which LOPEZ, the tyrant, seems to have inspired in the bosom of the worthy representative of the first Republic of the world, because we cannot be responsible always for the spasmodic movement of that unruly member—the heart; and we have all seen practical amalgamation between whites and niggers! But when our wise Commissioner, who has studied Paraguay for the extensive period of fifteen days, so that he knows all its laws and system of government, although he does not know an iota of its language, thinks that in his absurd treaty he has opened the gates of commerce for the benefit of mankind, we cannot forgive him. That smacks too much like a Western stump speech from the orator who has gotten to be above the whisky-barrel because it is empty. And I deny that Judge BOWLIN has received from President BUCHANAN any unconstitutional prerogative to speak about the affection of his countrymen, pledging them in advance to so improbable an absurdity, as that they will give either their friendship or their confidence, to any such an incarnation incarnadine of a tyrant as now rules over the destinies of Paraguay.

But the fifteen days' study of Paraguay, has led the simple Judge much further on the road to perfection in the Spanish arts of flattery and bow stretching; he was determined, it appears, to beat LOPEZ in something! He therefore tells him that he was "the *first* to introduce salutary reforms, and to inaugurate a more enlightened policy in the institutions of his country."

Does our district Judge know what Paraguay was before LOPEZ came to power? Does he know what it is now? Did he use his best endeavors to gain information on these important points, before he went there; or did he deliver himself, bound hand and foot, to the myrmidons of URQUIZA, as soon as he got into the River Platte, intentionally avoiding Buenos Ayres, where he was sure to meet the enemies of tyranny and bloodshed—the true friends of his own country and her institutions? Does he know that if the rule of Dr. FRANCIA could return to Paraguay, it would be an improvement upon that of LOPEZ and bring comparative happiness to the majority of its inhabitants? Bah! this evidence of American ignorance, presumption and bad faith, brings the blush of shame to my face, whilst every street porter of this country knows better than Judge BOWLIN the truth about the government of LOPEZ, and hesitates not to speak it unless he is paid to do the contrary.

But, Mr. Editor, we go from worse to worse. From imbecility, our worthy representative proceeds, by rapid strides, to usurp the prerogatives of hereditary and despotic monarchs. Hear him: "I have to ask Your Excellency, as a *personal favor*, to extend henceforward this confidence, not only to the enlightened and generous government (?) which I have the honor to represent, but *also to my fellow-citizens*, who, becoming inspired by the happy results of my mission, will sympathise in future with the Paraguayan people."

With the poor oppressed Paraguayan people, all who know their state cannot help sympathising; but as to asking LOPEZ to treat American citizens with consideration as a *personal favor* to the illustrious District Judge, it is really the greatest piece of assumption, and would be the best joke I ever heard in my life, did not the ever present thought still my mirth and change its sweets into gall, that thousands and hundreds of thousands who read this dribbling piece of octogenarian folly, know not our country, its principles of government, nor its true greatness.

Finally, as a "clincher," the Judge winds up by rejoicings over the joint labors of these two worthies, LOPEZ and BOWLIN, BOWLIN and LOPEZ, and with chuckling self-gratulations chants the *epithalamium* of the joyful marriage between American Democracy and Paraguayan Despotism. He kisses his newly-found but sable bride, plump as she is, and desires that she "may live long to direct the spirit of her people in the paths of industry and fortune, so as to guide the destinies of the Republic to honor, glory and renown." A pleasant wish, this, to fall from the mouth of an American representative to a man notoriously the most perfect and fantastic tyrant the history of the world has yet left undefined! Or does the Judge really wish the same principles of government to obtain constitutionally throughout the world, or those which govern his caucus, bound and pewter-mug-obedient party. Because despotism in one of its worst forms, subjection to the *bully*, the *bragadocio*, the pot-house brawler, and the wild declaimer, organizes and governs the party at home, is it to intrude its hydra-headed evils and false principles into our diplomacy abroad, and liken a farewell speech to a foreign ruler to the congratulations of the hungry office-seeker on the election of the representative of Tammany-Hall? Or is Mr. BUCHANAN so unfortunate that he cannot find in his party a man who knows something of the Spanish language, joined to even so slight a knowledge of history, and a sense of dishonor, either personal or national?

No, really if we are to be much longer governed at Washington as for the past few years, our representatives there may well think that habit and that local partiality which renders long impression almost indelible, and thereby prevent thousands of Americans from naturalizing themselves abroad; for the despotism of pure Democracy, to which we are fast traveling at home, is worse than the government of the individual tyrants and despots of Europe.

But all the picture is not as dark as the unexaggerated lines which precede. Admiral SHUBRICK, Mr. Secretary SAMUEL WARD, and the Hon. BENJAMIN C. YANCEY, Minister to Paraná, are left to us to recall the fact that we are not totally disgraced. The former refused to receive 300 arrobas of 25 pounds each—7,500 pounds of *yerba mata*, which LOPEZ sent as a present on parting. He also contributed the only public demonstration to the Paraguayan people that their tyrant had succumbed to *our demands*, in making the *Water Witch* go up to Asuncion. For this step, sir, your readers will remember, was the one fired into by the express orders of LOPEZ. Her appearance there was objected to by our timid Commissioner BOWLIN, who, poor fellow, did not once think that he had 20 men o' war behind him; but all he obtained which is nothing worth, he seems to have asked, and, when secured, considered as a favor.

Let me recapitulate. Mr. BUCHANAN states in his message that he is to have—first, satisfaction for the insult to the *Water-Witch*; second, indemnity to the robbed and outraged Americans; third, a liberal treaty. We have got a *secret* and *written* satisfaction, embodying a lie, for the first; for the second, nothing but an arbitration to sit at Washington, and conclude its labors and their results, in at least THIRTY MONTHS from date of Feb. 4, 1859; the third is, the same worthless treaty of 1853, the only merit of whose acceptance by LOPEZ consists in the fact that he twice refused to accept it before.

There has been no public manifestation by LOPEZ before his people that he has given us satisfaction; no salute to our flag whilst our own guns were silent; no publication of any satisfaction by his Press, which has so long insulted Americans and all belonging to them. And for the interests of those American citizens, some of whom are now sweltering in discontent and poverty, owing to the bandit acts of LOPEZ which deprived them of all means of subsistence, they will have full time to cool their displeasure in the contemplation of the immaculate justice and generosity of one Mr. Commissioner BOWLIN and his Government, which arms a squadron to the tune of $5,000,000 in their name, and leaves them destitute notwithstanding. Had this reclamation been of the ordinary nature between nations—one of many others caused by war, civil or foreign—the arbitration would have been all well and good, provided LOPEZ were a man of any faith at all. But when it was caused by vandal acts of the tyrant himself, in time of profound peace, internal and external, without legal cause given or alleged, when he has sent all he had to, or could, say to Washington, and when the contrary proofs are full and explicit, and have been long before the same tribunal, accepted by it, forces voted by Congressional action for their redress, it is the cruelest deception of all deceivers to refer it to a Commission to conclude in thirty months!! The birthright of American citizens has been taken away from them. The hope that nourished despair, from 1854 to 1859, works now upon them like the atrophic poison, which kills not the less surely because its victim lingers long; for they feel no security in the word of LOPEZ that he will ever send his arbiter to Washington; or that when he does, and the judgment is given against him, he will pay without another and more effective demand from the cannon's mouth.

I am much mistaken in the man, if all the honied words of his Chief and LOPEZ have deceived Mr. Secretary WARD. Kindly as his nature seems to be, he would not resort to the billing and cooing of the turtle dove, when the dogs of war were behind him, to render effectual a manly and dignified assertion of American rights. And so high already is the reputation which Mr. YANCEY has acquired amongst his countrymen and others here, that I would willingly have seen him encharged with the mission to Paraguay. In the two or three months of his stay at Parana he has learned more of the Spanish language than Judge BOWLIN was able to acquire in as many years in Nueva-Granada. But, unfortunately, the national pap-bowl is never empty, nor the feeders therefrom ever satiated.

But our Grenadine Judge *has* settled the *Water-Witch* affair, and received $10,000 for the widow of the man who was killed at the wheel. Why did he not settle the other claims of our citizens? If the Government at Washington could settle the question of right or wrong in the *Water-Witch* case, why could not its Commissioner settle the other also? I recollect to have somewhere read, as a boy, that an American citizen has a right to *life*, liberty and the *enjoyment of property*. Did Mr. BUCHANAN, I wonder, ever read this trifling sentence when he was a boy? or, has he forgotten it now that he is a President? Or, will Judge BOWLIN dare to say that LOPEZ would not have paid his demand cash up on the nail, if he had been firm in his requirement? He knows, as well as I know, that LOPEZ does not want the money, and, if he had wanted it, he knows—if he knows anything whatever about his unfortunate mission—that sooner than have permitted a single gun to have been fired, both Brazil and URQUIZA would have paid the amount, and indeed really offered the money to LOPEZ. They both went there for that purpose; but Mr. BOWLIN accepted URQUIZA's mediation, after having refused it in Paraná, and the bases of arrangement were being drawn from the weakness of our Judge by URQUIZA, to whom BOWLIN had communicated his instructions. The poor old man really believed that URQUIZA was his friend instead of betraying him to LOPEZ. In having to say for his satisfaction, that all America where they speak the Spanish and Portuguese languages, is now laughing at him and us, and to you and your readers and the members of our National Legislature, I say that itbehooves you to know why the squadron was sent which has cost you so dearly in money and honor, and what has been the result.

Meantime Judge BOWLIN has visited us here in the *Water Witch*, to get the $10,000 from the Paraguayan Consul, and is gone again, after two days' delay. He had no intention of visiting the Governor until forcible representations were made to him on the subject; because this visit would not be agreeable to his *dear friends*, URQUIZA and PEREIRA, President of Montevideo. Nor did he comply with a portion of his instructions as learnt from his own mouth, to investigate the reports against the conduct of our Consul at Asuncion, and, if corroborated, to remove him. This would not be agreeable to his other dear friend LOPEZ, to whom he desires "a long life;" nor could he remove the Consul, in common decency, after he had been lodged at his house. This agreeable pastime his friend LOPEZ also provided for him *before* his arrival at Asunción. Judge BOWLIN has said that he has no one to put in the place of this man. It has not entered into his head that it is better not to be represented at all, than to be mis-represented. That it is better not to have a consul of our nation in Paraguay than to leave it in the hands of a man whom common report represents as a spy of LOPEZ—as living on his bounty, without official salary or other ostensible means of livelihood. Nor has this man ever had consular jurisdiction over anybody but himself, because no American citizen has entered Paraguay with an intention of doing any business there since Mr. HOPKINS and countrymen left it in 1854. And Judge BOWLIN may lay the flattering unction to his soul, that if the onward march of Paraguay "in the paths of industry and fortune" depends upon the presence of his countrymen there during the ten years of his liberal(?) treaty—LOPEZ or any of his family being meantime in power—he counts without his host. Let him remember, should his deeds become of family record, as in the days of old Rome, that we now tell him that his treaty is useless and his mission a farce.

What has been the immediate result of this American fraternization with despotism. In less than a week after the withdrawal of Judge BOWLIN from Paraguay, LOPEZ has arrested every member in Paraguay, of the two families DECOND and MACHAIN, and with them the son of an English doctor of Montevideo, named COMSTEAD. Mr. HENDERSON, the English Consul at Asuncion, wrote to know the reason of the arrest of the latter, and his note was abruptly returned to him with the order that he should write in Spanish; which, as contrary to law and custom, he has refused to do. LOPEZ thus continues his private vengeance, now that he no longer fears the Americans, and has also arrested the Commander of the fort of Humaita, who is in double irons incommunicable. Also, the very first number of his *Semanario*,—the sole organ of his Press,—which appeared after the retirement of the Americans, consecrates its columns to its customary abuse of the "United States and Paraguay Navigation Company," including Messrs. PAGE & HOPKINS, whom he calls *liars, robbers, &c., ad libitum*. Thus Judge BOWLIN, your mission has done us all a great deal of good, as you may perceive. Let us recapitulate the triumphs of American diplomacy with Paraguay. First, a special agency in 1845, cost $10,000. Second, PENDLETON's mission to make a treaty in 1853, cost $27 000. Third, *Water-Witch* exploring expedition, cost say $200,000 at least. Fourth, Mr. BUCKALEW's voyage for the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of 1854, cost $5,000. Fifth, FITZPATRICK's mission for ditto in 1856, cost $5,000. Sixth and last, Judge BOWLIN's mission $17,500, accompanied by a fleet of twenty vessels, 200 guns and 4,000 men, cost $5,000,000; grand total, $5 264,500, and not a dollar of American property to day in the country, or ever likely to go there under present auspices.

England has usurped our place on the rivers, thanks to Mr. MARCY's diplomacy; and now in trouble as her Consul is with LOPEZ, she will learn wisdom at our cost, and when she calls him to account, will do so in such a way as to shield her own honor, and render the contrast between her representatives and ours more glaring than ever.

I have yet to explain to you the operation by which Spanish-American tyrants deceive our representatives and send them home "full to the bung," yea, overflowing with respect and enthusiasm for their sacred persons and noble, generous, enlightened, *republican* government. Don't be surprised when I tell you that the District Judge hesitates not to say loudly that LOPEZ is a much injured man, and that URQUIZA is a prince of nobility and truth.

The *Sabine* will sail from Montevideo for home on the 1st of April, bearing its precious cargo of diplomatic astuteness and republican virtue. Fit day on which to leave us; fit omen that Bermuda cyclone, with which to inaugurate such a mission! Would to God that they had stayed away. N.

* * *

THE CASE OF U. S. MARSHAL TYLER IN DETROIT.—The Detroit *Free Press* learns that the Attorney-General of Michigan has ordered another trial for U. S. Deputy Marshal TYLER, lately convicted of manslaughter, for killing the captain of a vessel. The Sheriff of St. Clair County has been directed to rearrest TYLER when his term of imprisonment expires, which will be very soon. The reasons for such a course are these, and by these reasons it will be seen that the Attorney-General does not propose to overrule that general principle by which no man can be tried twice for the same offence. He claims that the Federal Court, in which TYLER was tried, had no jurisdiction in the matter, but that it comes solely within the province of the State Courts, consequently he has not been tried at all. The Attorney-General, thinks the farce has gone far enough, and the matter must now be thoroughly tried by the proper authority.

* * *

THREATENING TO LYNCH A PICKPOCKET.—Several pickpockets were present on Sunday at the consecration of a new German Catholic Church in Forty-sixth-street. Three were arrested, who gave their names as Wm. Sinclair, John James and Wm. Jones. A pocketbook, which had just been stolen, was found in the possession of Sinclair. Some of the German Catholics became intensely excited, and attempted to take Sinclair from the Police that they might hang him. The Police prevented this summary proceeding, and took Sinclair with the others to the Station-house. The prisoners were sent to the City Hall Court and locked up.

RANK IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In August, 1846, the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, then Secretary of the Navy, issued a "General Order," conferring upon the medical officers of the service an assimilated rank with the officers of the line, ranging from that of Commander to that of Master. In the following April, his successor, the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, also by "General Order," extended this provision to the Pursers. It was not until August, 1854, that Congress took official notice of this constitutional authority "to make rules for the Government and regulation of the land and naval forces;" when, instead of rebuking this Executive assumption, they simply legalized the two General Orders by appending them to the Navy Appropriation bill. In consequence of this impunity, the Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, at present Secretary of the Navy, has seen fit, in January last, to issue a third "General Order," bestowing the same inordinate rank upon the Steam Engineers; and again Congress has given the authority of law to this outrage.

To the unassisted human faculties, this idea of military rank without authority is one of sheer nonsense and absurdity; but, as it has already become one of the "institutions" of the service, it is perhaps, the part of wisdom to refrain from sniffing too savagely at it, and to examine merely the arguments which should determine the degree of rank to which the functions of these outsiders would naturally entitle them,—provided the principle of assimilated rank is conceded.

In our own blessed country, we have been so long without a Naval war, that the real object of the establishment seems to be entirely forgotten; and insensibly, various theories—some of them avowed openly, while others appear only in practice—have sprung up to account for the phenomenon. One luminous idea of the olden time, but fortunately becoming somewhat obsolete except in the rural districts, is that the Navy was intended as an asylum for wild and vicious youngsters. The general impression, however, both in and out of the profession, is that it was expressly gotten up for the general aggrandizement of those who could obtain a position in its ranks; and it is upon this notion that are based all the efforts that have induced the various Secretaries to issue the general orders above mentioned. In other countries, where a more recent and frequent experience has served to keep in view the original object, it is still remembered that the purpose in maintaining a Navy is that they may *fight* whenever due occasion offers itself; and the reasons for adding to a fighting establishment the mere accessories of Doctors, Pursers, and Engineers are still considered in framing their Naval rules and regulations.

A slight glance at the general naval history of the world will place this matter in a clearer light. In the incipiency of the British Navy, for example, whenever actual hostilities were to be carried on, a captain, together with his lieutenants and other *fighting men*, were put on board a ship. These men had no other profession than the honorable one of arms. They did not even sail or navigate the vessel; but were provided with a master, mates and seamen, whose duty it was to bring the ship into such a position that the fighting men could do *their* work. They were also provided with a doctor and his mates, and with a purser, who, by a judicious administration of physic, food and clothing, were to keep them *in good fighting condition*. These mere adjuncts to a military establishment, these non-combatants, had no *military* rank. The chief one in their several departments of duty were permitted to mess with the Lieutenants, for the purpose of enhancing their authority with their own immediate subordinates. Subsequently, it was found expedient, with a view to a more complete organization, and in order to place the ship more completely under the control of the fighting men, that *they* should become seamen; and there is no doubt that, had it ever been in the power of Doctors and Pursers to keep the ship out of action (as it was in the power of Masters under the old system,) the *real* officers of the Navy would, long ago, have taken *their* duties also in hand. This assumption of the seaman's duties by the military officer has given rise to a very general popular error; and nothing is more common than to hear seamanship spoken of as the *profession* of a Navy-officer, whereas it is a mere accessory (important in itself, indeed, as are all its other kindred accessories,) but *fighting* is his real business. By this assumption, however, the Master and his Mates are still retained in their old and proper condition, subordinate to the Captain and his Lieutenants; and it is only logical to say that, if Doctors and Pursers *must* have an assimilated rank with the officers of the Navy, they should take that rank with the Masters, the necessity for whose existence in the service at all is exactly analagous to their own.

With reference to Engineers, they are a new excrescence upon the Navy proper, and their claims to rank must be determined by a careful comparison of the requirements and duties exacted from them, taken in connection with those of the other non-combatants. It will readily be conceded that in acquirements the Surgeons, at least, are their superiors; and their duties are precisely those of the old-fashioned Master—namely, to bring the ship, under the Captain's direction, into a position for fighting. It would be difficult, therefore, to assign a reason why the Engineer should take rank above a Master, or his Assistants above the Master. There is another consideration also, and by no means an unimportant one, in this comparison between Masters' and Engineers' duties. The last is merely auxiliary to the first; and whereas the Master is on deck in time of action, with the chance of getting his head knocked off by a round-shot, the Engineer, (like the Doctor and Purser,) is below the water-line and out of harm's way. The assignment of these officers, therefore, to rank *with* a Master is, on the whole, a generous and liberal allowance; and the British Government have marked their sense of the justice of this reasoning, by prescribing that Chief-Engineers shall rank *with and after* Masters, and their Assistants *with and after* Second-masters, which corresponds to our grade of Passed Midshipman.

So much for the general principles involved in this question; in connection with which it may not be amiss to speak in detail of the "General Order" issued by Mr. TOUCEY, which, as it originally stood, before the amendments by Congress, was, without exception, the most objectionable order that ever emanated from the Navy Department. The previous orders, relative to surgeons and pursers, contain a paragraph to the effect that "commanding and executive officers, of whatever grade, when on duty, will take precedence over all medical officers and all pursers." This was entirely omitted in the order relative to engineers; and the legitimate inference is, that it was the intention of the Department to do away with this provision, so far as regarded the steam engineers. Again: the clause which—speaking of the doctors and pursers—says, absolutely, "this order confers no authority to exercise military command," was qualified in this new order by adding "except in "the discharge of their duties." A moment's reflection will convince any unprejudiced mind that the practical effect of this omission and addition was to exempt the engineers from the control of the military officers of the vessel; or, in other words, to introduce into the Navy the same wicked organization, the same irresponsible authority, which is believed to have been the immediate cause of the loss of the *Arctic* and *Central America*. And even if no such disaster and disgrace as this were to befall our national vessels, the "general order," as it stood, would have opened the door wide for all sorts of insubordination, mutiny, and violence. One would naturally suppose that the Secretary had made this blunder through inadvertence; but it is currently reported that he said, last Summer, that "the day was not far distant when the engineers would be second in importance only to the captain of the ship," and if this be true, no such charitable interpretation can be put upon his act. If Mr. TOUCEY is of opinion that the Navy should be modeled upon the plan indicated by this remark and by his "general order," and if he can induce Congress to coincide in this opinion and to legislate for its adoption, then the service will no longer be the place for any gentleman to remain in, its efficiency will be utterly ruined, and it will become a disgrace to the country. Fortunately, however—although the Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee moved an amendment to the appropriation bill, indorsing the "general order" as it stood, with all its elements of discord and disorganization—there were others, both in the Senate and House, who saw its pernicious tendencies; and although the engineers have secured their ridiculous rank, the law of Congress has not exempted them from the wholesome discipline of the service, nor given them a pretext for claiming an authority above their station. But it will be well, hereafter, for Congress to guard their constitutional rights more jealously from executive usurpation, and even to scrutinize executive recommendations, and sometimes to get *professional* opinions upon them before adopting them.

As a natural corollary to the foregoing, it may well be asked if a more complete organization cannot be attained, by requiring the officers of the line to qualify themselves for the performance of engineers' duty, and actually to perform them—in like manner as they now do the duty of the old-time masters.

There has been no intention, in what has been said, to disparage or reflect upon the personal character of those holding the position of surgeons and pursers in the Navy. It is fully conceded that they are a body of educated and honorable gentlemen, and although, officially, they are styled non-combatants, there is no doubt that, personally, they are quite as ready to fight as may be desired. But the question has been discussed merely in its official bearing; and unless it becomes a recognized principle that the Navy is intended to promote individual interests, their personal merit has nothing to do with the real issue. It is their own fault if they have chosen a profession which is not properly entitled to *military* rank. A simple Justice of the Peace may, in his private capacity, be an "Admirable Crichton," but that is no argument why he should rank with the President of the United States. PLEUTZ.

The White Nicaragua Contract—Recent Action of the Government.

To the Stockholders of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, and to the public:

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1859.

The following notice appears in the daily papers of this date under the head of Washington news:

"General JEREZ, the Nicaraguan Minister, on the 26th inst., notified Mr. YELVERTON, President of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, that their charter had been declared forfeited by the Congress of Nicaragua, on the ground that the Company had failed to fulfill its obligations, and he likewise notified Secretary CASS to the same effect."

To the above statement I have to reply that we received, yesterday, from General JEREZ a copy of a decree from the Government of Nicaragua, in which all that relates to the abrogation of the charter of our Company is stated in the following words, dated Managua, March 23, 1859:

"*The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Nicaragua decree:*

ARTICLE 1.—The Stebbins Company not having fulfilled its engagements, Nicaragua declares the contract made with said Company, on the 19th June, 1857, and the explanations contained in the Convention of 26th October of the same year void and of no effect."

Which is a very short and easy way of getting rid of a contract with foreigners, without trial before a competent Court, and in defiance of the express terms of the contract itself, which says as follows:

LETTER OF MR SECRETARY CASS TO MINISTER LAMAR IN NICARAGUA, DATED WASHINGTON, JULY 25, 1858.

"The United States believe it to be their duty, and they mean to execute it, to watch over the persons and property of their citizens visiting foreign countries, and to intervene for their protection when such action is justified by existing circumstances and by the law of nations.

In countries where well-defined and established laws are in operation, and where their administration is committed to able and independent judges, cases will rarely occur where such intervention will be necessary. But these elements of confidence and security are not everywhere found, and when that is unfortunately the case, the United States are called upon to be more vigilant in watching over their citizens and to interpose efficiently for their protection when they are subjected to tortuous proceedings by the direct action of the Government, or by its indisposition or inability to discharge its duties.

But there is another consideration which calls for the attention of this Government—these contracts with their citizens have a national importance—they affect not ordinary interests merely, but questions of great value, political, commercial and social, and the United States are fully justified in taking care that they are not wantonly violated and the safe establishment of an interoceanic communication put to hazard or indefinitely postponed.

The course of the Government of Nicaragua with relation to these engagements contains nothing in it reassuring for the future.

Contracts duly executed with all the forms of law carrying with them important vested rights, have been arbitrarily set aside by executive decrees—*a mode of proceeding not recognized in the contracts themselves, and without resorting to the action of the judicial tribunals*.

The United States acting in behalf of their citizens object to this system of confiscation, and they do not doubt but that they will have the concurrence of all other Powers who have similar interests in these vastly important measures.

What the United States demand is that in all cases where their citizens have entered into contracts with the proper Nicaraguan authorities, and questions have arisen, or shall arise, respecting the fidelity of their execution, *no declaration of forfeiture, either past or to come, shall possess any binding force, unless pronounced in conformity with the provisions of the contract, if there are any*, or if there is no provision for that purpose, then, unless there has been a fair and impartial investigation in such a manner as to satisfy the United States that the proceeding has been just and that the decision ought to be submitted to.

Without some security of this kind, this Government will consider itself warranted, whenever a proper case arises, in interposing by such means as it may think justifiable, in behalf of its citizens who may have been or may be injured by such unjust assumption of power.

CHARTER OF 1849.

ART. 33. In case any dispute or controversy shall arise during the existence of this contract between the State and the Company, the same shall be determined by a reference to five Commissioners, to be chosen in the following manner: two to be named on the part of the State, two by the Company, and the fifth to be selected by the four others appointed, who shall hear and determine the matters in controversy, and decide upon the same—which decision of the said Commissioners shall be final and without appeal, and binding upon both State and Company.

ART 34. It is further provided, that in the event of the four Commissioners thus chosen not being able to agree upon the selection of the fifth, the State and the Company shall then choose three individuals, out of which number they shall select one to act as such fifth Commissioner; but should they disagree in such selection, then the choice shall be made out of said number by lot.

CONVENTION OF 1857.

ART. 5. In order to simplify and expedite the object proposed in Articles 33 and 34 of the contract of the 27th of August, 1849, whenever it may be necessary to appoint arbitrators to decide such disputes or controversies as may arise between the Government of Nicaragua and the Company, one arbitrator only shall be appointed by each party, and in case of their disagreement, if the arbitrators do not within three days select a third arbitrator, application shall be made within ten days to the three oldest ministers plenipotentiary, or ministers resident in default of plenipotentiaries, or chargés d'affaires in default of ministers resident, according to the dates of receptions in Washington, to select such third arbitrator, and the minister or diplomatic representative of Nicaragua shall in no case be one of the three authorized to select. In case any one of these ministers or chargés d'affaires shall excuse himself, or for any cause should not be able to act, his place shall be successively supplied by the next oldest minister or chargé d'affaires, according to the order of receptions in Washington, until the object is obtained. Persons interested in the Company, or the officers, agents or employes thereof cannot be appointed arbitrators, nor can the officers, agents or employes of the Government of Nicaragua be so appointed. The arbitration shall take place in the City of New-York.

ART. 8. For any willful breach or non performance of any of the stipulations, or of the others contained in the contract of the 19th of June of this present year, or of the aforesaid Convention of the 27th of August, 1849 the Government of Nicaragua may annul the said contracts after having submitted the question to the decision of arbitrators, as aforesaid, and after they shall have decided the question against the Company.

These articles of our charter are plain and simple enough, and the words of Mr. Secretary CASS are clear and unambiguous. We officially demanded an arbitration of differences between us and the Government of Nicaragua on the 19th of October last, and named our arbitrator to Minister YRISSARI. Nicaragua has neglected to name an arbitrator on her part, and so the matter rests. As a Company having to do with a foreign Government, we can do no more; our case is complete, and we do not seek to better it.

It will now be for the President of the United States, and not for this Company, to settle with Nicaragua. It is a direct issue raised by Nicaragua, with a full knowledge of the determination of the Executive of the United States. This Company relied on the declaration of Mr. Secretary CASS of the 25th of July last, and sent out from here three steamboats in the months of August and September for the purpose of our Transit across the Isthmus. They were recently seized by that Government, and for which act the Secretary of State told us that he would hold Nicaragua to a strict account—that the Executive was committed to us in this matter.

We have a claim for damages against Nicaragua exceeding $1,000,000 for stopping our Transit for fifteen months, breaking up the connections of our line, and inflicting upon us losses of the heaviest description to our property and business. We do not include herein the value of our charter, nor the large outlays of money made by this Company in Nicaragua since 1849.

We can well understand why Nicaragua would avoid an arbitration and a settlement of differences thereby, according to charter. It is much easier to pass a law or issue an Executive decree repudiating debts and obligations.

If such illegal proceedings can be sustained in our case, we shall have a principle of anarchy installed on which the will or caprice of rulers will be more than a match for the "vested rights" of foreign contractors and creditors, let them petition never so wisely.

This Company will insist on its rights from the Government of Nicaragua to their full extent. The issue has been fairly taken by the Nicaraguan Government. We now wait Executive action here.

We deny peremptorily that we have have not fulfilled our obligations to the Government of Nicaragua.

We assert, and will prove by incontestable documents proceeding from the officers of that Government, that they have persistently impeded and obstructed us in all our endeavors to open the line over Nicaragua. We will show that they have stopped our works, arrested our boats, imprisoned our employes. There has scarcely been one steamer from Central America for the last twelve months which has not brought us some notice of Executive interference with our business in Nicaragua, of pretended grants to others, of the extinction of this Company; but we have survived and shall continue to survive them, for the reason that there is no power conferred on the President and Congress of Nicaragua *constitutionally* to abrogate contracts and confiscate vested rights or property. And if there were any such power they would be impeded from exercising it in our case because the Government of the United States will not allow it, unless the able letter of Secretary CASS of 25th July last to Minister LAMAR in Nicaragua is a delusive document—a false beacon raised to deceive. No man in the United States or elsewhere, (except in Nicaragua,) would believe this. Respectfully submitted,

J. E. BODY, Secretary.

A New Navy-yard Swindle—Developments at Charlestown.

From the Boston Journal, May 4.

Simultaneously with the retirement of Commodore STRINGHAM from the command of the Charlestown Navy-yard, certain developments are made, which implicate a man named J. A. BARTLETT,—who, for three years has filled the post of confidential Secretary to the Commodore,—in a series of swindling operations, in which not only the Government, but numerous private individuals and firms have been victimized. BARTLETT, who was formerly a lawyer in New-York, was accepted by Commodore STRINGHAM upon the recommendation of the Rev HENRY WARD BEECHER, at a salary of $800 a year. At the time of entering upon his duties here, he was accompanied by his wife, and their entire personal effects were contained in a single trunk and carpet-bag; but so shrewdly has he financiered, that upon returning to New-York last week, under peculiar circumstances which will presently appear, his goods and chattels amounted to six truck loads, most of which appears to have been obtained under false pretences.

Among the losers by his operations is a well-known firm of manufacturing jewelers, on Washington-street, of whom he obtained about $100 in goods and money; a well known music dealer, who holds one of two notes for $125 each, given in payment for a piano, and a gentleman on State-street, of whom he borrowed $250, and upon whose claim BARTLETT was arrested by Deputy-Sheriff DEARBORN, of Charlestown, one day last week. In order to escape the meshes of the law, he gave a bill of sale of the piano, on which he owed $125. He ordered, in the name of Commodore STRINGHAM, of a stationer in State street, about $450 worth of Government blanks, in consideration of the profit on which he obtained a discount of his own note for a considerable amount.

Since his departure it has been discovered that BARTLETT has obtained several hundred dollars' worth of postage stamps, which he has applied to his own use, and it is whispered that the Government are further losers through the unaccountable disappearance of some letters connected with a contract for lumber, in which BARTLETT is supposed to have been a gainer. He is also said to have ordered goods in various places in the name of Commodore STRINGHAM, to the amount of $400 or $500. He has enjoyed the unqualified esteem and confidence of the Commodore; been foremost in the religious education of the sailors and marines in the Navy yard; he was an efficient, and to all appearances a consistent member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and took a leading part in the prayer-meetings held in the hospital at Chelsea.

The Atlantic Cable—Probable Cause of the Electrical Difficulties.

A pamphlet edition of the letter of Lieutenant MAURY, read before the Royal Dublin Society in January, has been published. It discusses the question of an Atlantic Telegraph, and assigns the probable cause of the failure of the present cable as follows:

"What the real nature of these difficulties are must be matter of conjecture; but the conjecture which seems to me most plausible, is one of this sort: The conducting wire is a strand of seven copper threads twisted together; this strand is then coated with gutta percha, making a strait cord about the size of a lady's finger; this cord is then served with eighteen strands of iron wire, consisting of seven threads each, wrapped spirally about it. Now, in the process of paying out in the deep sea, and in holding back, the strain of the two or three thousand pounds which was brought to bear upon the cable, in order to prevent it running out too fast, *was first borne principally by the straight cord*, consisting of gutta percha and the conducting wires, *rather than by the spirally laid iron wires*.

To illustrate this proposition—namely that the strain was brought to bear upon the straight centre piece or heart, as the conducting wire and its corting of gutta percha may be called, rather than the spirally served iron wire—it is only necessary to refer to rigging on board ship that is laid up with a heart piece or centre strand. The strands of the rope, like those of the iron wire, are laid spirally about the *heart* and when the rope has been subjected to a strain, 'Jack' to use his own language, always finds 'the life gone out of the heart.' Certainly a spirally laid rope, or yarn, or iron wire, will stretch more than the one about which it is so laid."

The Rogers Cord, spoken of favorably by Lieut. MAURY, is described as follows:

"After insulation the conducting wire is braided whip-cord fashion, with bobbin or twine, and then protected with a pigment, gum or cement, which shields the gutta percha, securing it against chafes, bruises, melting, and still leaves the cord so small that one ship may carry the whole of it."

* * *

A PLEA OF INSANITY UNAVAILING.—At Pittsburgh, on the 11th September last, a young man named THOMAS SMITHSON, Jr., went to the residence of a Miss HENRY, and, after a few moments' conversation, deliberately drew a pistol and shot her through the body. The intent to commit murder was manifest, but, under good surgical care, the young lady's life was saved. The assailant was brought to trial at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on the 25th April, for assault and battery with intent to kill. It was proved that he fired the shot, and that the reason for the act was disappointment in love. Miss HENRY and SMITHSON had been engaged, but the lady changed her mind, refused to have him, drove him to desperation, and he attempted to kill her. The defense set up for him was insanity, and proof was offered that mental disorders were hereditary in his family, and that several of his relatives had even died in lunatic asylums. The prisoner's counsel proposed to show that the intimacy between the parties was of a closer nature than Miss Henry was willing to admit; that they were frequently seen together, both day and night: and that their relations were those of persons engaged to be married. His object was to show that they were devoted to each other, and that the defendant's attachment was such that when he was rejected and discarded by the object of his passion, he was overcome by a sudden frenzy, or to speak more plainly, by "love madness." This was the whole ground of defence. Counsel held that the evidence was admissible, as showing the circumstances under which the act of shooting was committed, and the feeling which controlled him.

The Court, however, declared this evidence inadmissible, and the jury, after a few minutes' absence, returned a verdict of guilty.

* * *

THE TYLER CASE AT DETROIT.—The Detroit *Advertiser*, of May 4, says: "The sentence of thirty days imprisonment imposed by the United States District Court upon TYLER, for the killing of Capt. JONES, expired last night at 12 o'clock. It is well-known that, soon after the homicide, a Grand Jury of St. Clair County, within which JONES died, found an indictment against TYLER for murder. On Monday last, a Deputy Sheriff of that county arrived in this city, with a view of rearresting TYLER at the term of his imprisonment here, and arrangements were concluded last evening, by which TYLER was to be immediately conveyed to St. Clair, where he will be arraigned on the charge against him. The prisoner's counsel will, of course, on the arraignment of TYLER, plead the former conviction and sentence in bar of further proceedings, and this will at once bring before the Court the question whether the United States District Court had jurisdiction in the case.

* * *

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—PHOTOGRAPHING SOUND.—In another part of our columns will be found the details of a very singular discovery of M. L. SCOTT, by means of which sounds may be made to record themselves, whether these sounds are those of musical instruments, or emitted by the voice in singing or speaking. Professor WHEATSTONE, during his recent visit to Paris, was invited by the Abbé MOIGNO to inspect the papers on which these sounds had printed themselves, and is said to have been greatly surprised and pleased with what he saw. The mark produced on the paper by a particular note is invariably the same; so, also, if a person speaks, the tone of voice in which he speaks is faithfully recorded. As yet no practical advantage has been obtained by this discovery; but M. SCOTT is sanguine that, in course of time, he will so far improve his apparatus that it will be capable of printing a speech (which may be written off *verbatim*, to the great saving of the labor of Parliamentary reporters.—*London Photographic News.*

* * *

MEDICAL INFORMATION SOUGHT.—At the suggestion of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Secretary of the Interior has directed the following queries to be forwarded to the Indian agents in the employ of the Government:

1. What medical plants are used by the different Indian tribes in the vicinity of your agency? 2. The medical virtues ascribed by the Indians to them, whether emetic, cathartic, diuretic, diaphoretic, expectorant, anthelminthic, stimulant, narcotic, tonic, astringent or antispasmodic; the diseases said to be cured or alleviated by the respective plants? 3. In what latitude are they to be found? 4. In what quantities can they be obtained? 5. How near to navigable streams can they be gathered? 6. What facilities can be had for sending them to market? This information is to be forwarded to the Indian Bureau.—*Washington Star.*

Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, is confined to his residence in New-Orleans by an affection of the eyes, and is unable to answer his correspondents.

PERSONAL.

A projected elopement from Havre to New-York was recently nipped in the bud. A letter from Havre says: On Saturday a lady and two gentlemen alighted at a hotel, and took tickets for their passage to New-York on board the *Mercury*. On the same day, while the party were preparing to visit the town, a telegraphic dispatch arrived from Amiens, directing the landlord of the hotel to have the three persons in question arrested, and to stop thirty-one chests which they were about to take with them to New-York. The landlord instantly replied by telegraph that it was no business of his to arrest people. Another dispatch to the police caused the arrest of the parties. It appears that the runaway gentleman was a member of an eminent Amiens firm in the wine trade, had fallen in love with the wife of his partner, and absconded with the lion's share of the profits of the concern. The third personage was merely a clerk, who had lent his passport to his former employer.

A literary and sentimental duel is taking place between Georges Sand and Paul de Musset. Mme. Dudevant, some time ago, began the publication, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of a sort of autobiographical sketch, entitled *Elle et Lui*, (He and She,) of which the late poet, Alfred de Musset was the *Lui* hero. Great part of the contents of this tale were very displeasing to the friends of the poet and his family; and, at the instigation of the latter, M. Paul de Musset now replies to the *Elle et Lui*, by a novel entitled *Lui et Elle*, which appeared this week, and which, it is said, contains some letters of the heroine, transcribed word for word from original documents found among the papers of the late poet. The whole affair is making considerable sensation.

Messrs. Erastus Corning, S. Van Rensselaer, J. V. L. Pruyn, and numerous other citizens of Albany, have addressed a complimentary letter to Dr. B. A. Gould, Jr., late Director of the Dudley Observatory, on the occasion of his departure from Albany. Dr. Gould's reply conveys his "thanks and farewells"—two Saxon words, he says, in which he wraps up "all he would gladly say."

A Schiller Festival is to be held at Weimar on the 10th of June, instead of November, when the birthday of the composer really fell. On the 9th will be performed a piece of music written for the occasion by Dr. Liszt, and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, with the "Ode to Joy," the series of dramatic celebrations winding up on the 30th with "William Tell."

In consequence of the growing desire for public drinking-fountains, Mr. Thomas Milnes, the sculptor, has made a tour through Paris, Lyons, Genoa, Florence, Rome, and other cities, for the purpose of studying the fountains in their sculptural and architectural character, and brought back a large collection of sketches.

In a report of the discussion between Mr. Goggin and Mr. Montague, in Caroline County, in the Fredericksburg *News*, we find the following: "Mr. Montague said: 'I voted for Buchanan on the Cincinnati platform, but *he has deceived me—he is a traitor to his party, and, so help me my Creator, I'll never vote for him again*.'"

The Rochester *Union* of the 4th notices the arrival in that city of the Earl of Southesk, of Kinnaird Castle, Scotland, and Captain Anderson, of the steamship *Persia*, *en route* for Niagara Falls. They will proceed no further west, but after examining the Falls they will go down the lake or through Canada by rail to Montreal.

A company of ladies in Washington have presented an elegantly bound Bible to the Rev. Mr. Haley, as a token of appreciation for his services in behalf of Mr. Sickles. A letter in the Washington *Star* states that the lady who headed the list of donors was a sister of Mr. John Graham.

The Hon. Lynn Boyd, accompanied by his wife and son, has been at Philadelphia for eight weeks. Dr. Pancoast, of that city, has been prescribing for him, and entertains the hope that he will have his patient sufficiently recovered by the 1st of June as to be able to participate in the canvass in Kentucky.

The Rev. Joseph Stockbridge, Chaplain U. S. N., writes to the Boston *Watchman* that the revival among the sailors of the Navy is progressing rapidly. Fifty converted men, he says, are to be transferred from the *North Carolina* to the receiving ship at Boston, whence they are to be drafted to various stations.

The Boston *Transcript* says there are thirteen living ministers in that city who have been settled over their charges for periods of twenty to fifty years. The Rev. Dr Lowell, settled in 1806, ranks first in point of seniority. The last on the list is the Rev. J. H. Clinch, settled in 1838.

The late Charles F. Hovey, of Boston, left charitable bequests to the amount of $30,000. His funeral was largely attended on the 2d of May. The services were conducted by the Rev. F. Starr King, and addresses were delivered by Wendell Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

The Boston *Journal* says that Colonel Jesse Reed, of Marshfield, Mass., though 80 years old, has just received a patent for the invention of a new pegging-machine. The Colonel's constructive ingenuity has obtained him some twenty patents.

Delia Webster, the Vermont school-mistress who has been robbed in Kentucky on account of her Abolition sentiments, is on the way to her farm at Madison, Ky., with thirty families from Massachusetts, to start a shoe factory there.

The statue of Commodore Perry, to be erected by the citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, will be ready for inauguration on the 10th of September. The work is to cost $6,000. It will be placed in a beautiful park that overlooks Lake Erie.

The family of M. de Tocqueville contradict the report of his death, which was first circulated by a London journal. He is at the Isle de Hieres in a suffering state, but not worse than he has been for some time past.

The *Caucasus Daily Journal of Travels*, &c., containing the commencement of the account of the adventures of Dumas *père*, has appeared in Paris. The first number gives a complete account of Schamyl.

Commodore Stringham, the retiring commandant at the Charleston Navy-yard, received the compliment of a serenade at his residence last week. He is succeeded in the command of the Yard by Captain Hudson.

The funeral of Mr. Nicholas Hill was attended at Albany on the 3d by a large concourse of his friends. The pall-bearers were Attorney-General Tremaine, Judge Parker, Wm. C. Noyes and others.

A revival is reported in progress in the Rev. Mr. Kalloch's church, in Boston. The Rev. gentleman has baptized 71 persons since January, and 30 more are ready.

The Hon. Rufus Choate has taken passage for Europe by the steamship *Niagara*, which sails from Boston on the 18th May. His visit is to be for recreation and health.

The Rev. Robert T. S. Lowell, Rector of Christ Church in Newark, N. J., accepted a call to the parish of Duanesburgh, in Schenectady County, New-York.

A complimentary correspondence has passed between the master mechanics in the Washington Navy-yard, and Com. Rudd, on the occasion of the retirement of the latter from command.

General Houston passed through Houston, Texas, a few days since, on his way to his home at Cedar Point, which he is preparing for his permanent residence.

The Rev. Mr. Alexander, of Kentucky, for twenty-six years a missionary at the Sandwich Islands, and family, have arrived at New-Bedford from Honolulu.

Mr. Edward M. Whitty, author of *Friends of Bohemia*, and who is well known as a newspaper writer and critic, has sailed from Liverpool for Australia.

Miss Helen M. Dresser, who recently escaped from the Mormons in Salt Lake City, is lecturing on the enormities of Mormonism. She was at Washington on the 4th of May.

The Russian Government has ordered the sculptor, Himenoff, to execute statues of Admirals Lazaroff, Kormloff, Nachimoff, and Istomine, killed at the siege of Sebastopol. The statues are to be placed in that town.

It is intended to erect a monument in Watreford to the late Marquis of Waterford, and the subject has been referred to the Earl of Howth, Lord St. Lawrence, and Lord Ingestre.

Mr. Charles T. Congdon has retired from the New-York *Tribune*, and has taken up his residence at Lynn. He will devote his attention to magazine literature in future.

Mr. Julius L. Clarke, recently one of the assistant editors of the Springfield *Republican*, has received the appointment to a new clerkship in the State Auditor's office at Boston.

Lord Eustace Cecil, Lord Fred. Cavendish, the Hon. E. Liggi, and the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, were among the passengers by the *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, on the 4th May.

There is a report that the Hon. Caleb Cushing intends to resign his place as member of the Committee for the revision of the Constitution of Massachusetts.

The Hon. Joshua F. Bell, Opposition candidate for Governor of Kentucky, has temporarily withdrawn from the canvass in consequence of ill health.

Mr. Tom Taylor has contributed a new piece to the stage of the Olympic, London, entitled "Nine Points of the Law."

The Royal Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects has been presented to Mr. G. G. Scott, R. A., the distinguished Gothic Architect.

Mlle. Tietjens is to be the principal singer at the Middle Rhine Musical Festival, to be held at Mayenne on the 15th July.

The Ex-Queen of the French is expected in Malvern again this Summer. Her Majesty and suite resided at this place last year.

The artist Ball is busy in Boston, modeling a bust of Edward Everett. The model is nearly finished, and is said to be a success.

Sir Charles Barry is named the architect of the new Palace of Art, in Piccadilly, to be built for the Royal Academy.

General Joseph C. Abbott, of Manchester, N. H., has become connected with the editorial corps of the Boston *Atlas and Bee*.

The Rev. Dr. Vinton of this City left New Orleans for Louisville last week, on his way home. His health is nearly restored.

The Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, of Boston, has resigned the charge of the new North Religious Society.

The Ravels and Arthur Napoleon, the pianist, are in New-Orleans.

Postmaster-General Holt is in town, stopping at the Everett House.

Lieut. Wm. S. Lovell, U. S. Navy, has resigned.

Dr. B. A. Gould, Jr., has returned to Cambridge, where he is engaged in labors for the Coast Survey

The Wool Trade.

The movements in Wool during the month of April, Messrs. Tellkampf & Kitching review thus: "We have to report a quiet market during April, especially so up to the 21st, at which date a large sale at auction of foreign and domestic wools was announced. The sale, however, has been subject, and deservedly, to much censure; it was a decided failure. A small quantity only was offered, and that mostly bid in; the balance was withdrawn. In fact, the sale has had a bad effect on this month's business, and clearly proved that similar auctions will not do for a great market like this. Liberal auction sales only, will give satisfaction to both sellers and buyers. Since the date above mentioned, there has been more doing, but at a decline from previous rates of about 5 to 10 ₱ cent. Domestic fleece wool will all be taken before the new clip, the stock of which being very light, the prices will not be much lower. Pulled wool is in better supply, yet there is little demand for it at even the reduced rates. California and Texas wools have been selling freely at considerably lower prices, in consequence of the large stock in market, and limited inquiry. Buyers of wool in these States will do well to operate cautiously during the new clip. The prospects of a war in Europe seems to have influence in the wool market there, and the prices of fine and medium wool have receded somewhat. Should the war actually occur, it will be felt more and have its bearing on our market for domestic wool, the clip of which is approaching, and we have but little doubt that prices will not rule as high as the farmers have been expecting. The events of this year will cause some fluctuation, and therefore deserve attention. Fine foreign wool has been but little sought for during April, and although the present stock is mostly of the new clip, and in good condition, the prices are from 5 to 10 ₱ cent. lower. There is a good supply compared to that of last Winter. Low foreign wool remains about the same as before, so far as the stock is concerned, but prices are easier at least 5 ₱ cent. for desirable kinds, and from 5 to 10 ₱ cent. for neglected qualities. Trade being considered in a healthy state, and the importations of wool not larger than necessary, we may look for a fair business during the next season."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, MAY 1, 1859.

	Cents ₱ lb.
New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	53@57
Saxony Fleece	48@51
Full blood Fleece	45@47
Half and three-quarter blood Fleece	42@44
Native and quarter blood Fleece	39@41
Common Fleece	36@38
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	57@63
Saxony Fleece	53@55
Full blood Fleece	48@50
Half and three-quarter blood Fleece	44@46
Native and quarter blood Fleece	41@43
Common Fleece	38@40
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony Fleece	50@53
Full blood Fleece	45@47
Half and three-quarter blood Fleece	42@44
Native and quarter blood Fleece	39@41
Common Fleece	35@37
Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed Fleeces	38@40
Unwashed Fleeces	20@25
North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Arkansas.	
Washed Fleeces	33@38
Washed Fleeces, burry	22@27
Unwashed Fleeces, burry	12@15
Unwashed Fleeces, less burry	18@20
Unwashed Fleeces, and not burry	23@27
Texas.	
Merinos, washed	30@38
Merinos, unwashed	22@25
Mixed Fleeces, washed	20@25
Mixed Fleeces, unwashed	13@17
California.	
Washed Fleeces	30@37
Unwashed Fleeces, fine	23@28
Unwashed Fleeces, coarse	10@16
Oregon.	
Washed Fleeces, burry	18@25
Unwashed Fleeces, fine	14@18
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, Extra	47@50
New-York City, Super	42@45
New-York City, No. 1	33@36
New-York City, No. 2	10@14
Country, Extra	50@53
Country, Super	44@46
Country, No. 1	35@38
Country, No. 2	12@16
Lambs	40@43
Tub-washed	40@45
Western, Limed-pulled Wool	35@38
Southern, Limed-pulled Wool	32@35

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, May 5, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 234 bbls. Ashes 12,179 bbls. Flour, 770 bushels Wheat, 900 bushels Malt, 3,932 pkgs. of Provisions, 110 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate request at $5 75 for Pots and Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately dealt in to-day: sales having been made of 150 mats Java at 15c.; 250 mats green do. at 14c.; 450 bags Maracaibo at 11⅝c.@12¼c.; chiefly at 11⅝c.@12c.; 250 bags slightly damaged do. (by auction) at 9¼c.@11¾c.; 180 bags Rio at 11¼c.@11¾c.; 40 bags Laguayra at 12¼c.; and 100 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day; sales having been confined to 12,000 bales, in lots, at previous quotations. Operators were holding back for the details of the news by the *Niagara*.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.& Tex
Ordinary, ₱ lb...	10	10	10⅛	10¼
Middling, ₱ lb..	11⅞	12	12⅛	12¼
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	13	13¼	13⅜	13⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in good demand to-day, and prices are quite firm, generally favoring sellers. The inquiry is mainly for lots required by the regular trade. There is some disposition to purchase on speculation, but the prices offered are not acceptable to the principal holders, who are not eager to sell, unless at their asking rates. The transactions since our last comprise 11,800 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl	$3 40@$5 20
Poor to good Superfine State	5 25@ 5 75
Very good to very choice do.	5 85@ 6 10
Extra State	6 40@ 6 70
Superfine Western	5 40@ 6 10
Fancy Western	6 10@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 40@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Ohio	6 75@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 55@ 6 70
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 15@ 9 00

Southern Flour is decidedly more sought after to-day, in part for shipment to the West Indies, at very full prices. Sales since our last, 6,200 bbls., in lots, at $6 40@$6 85 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 90@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is selling in small lots, at $6 50@$7 50 for extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in pretty fair demand, at $3 75@$4 60 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm, at $3 95@$4 for Jersey; $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl., and $19 75@$20 for the latter, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand, but not at prices satisfactory to the principal holders, hence business is restricted. We have heard of sales, since our last, of 17,500 bushels, including fair white Western at $1 60; red do. (Winter) and mixed do. on private terms; poor Milwaukee Club at $1 15; and unsound Chicago Spring at 90c. ₱ bushel. Corn is in light supply and is in moderate request, at improved prices; sales have been reported of 21,000 bushels, in lots, at 88c. for ordinary mixed Western, in store, (the lowest asking rate for prime being 90c.;) 93c. for very choice round yellow, delivered; 90c.@92c. for fair to prime yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bu. Rye is less plenty and held above the views of buyers, hence it is inactive. Barley is in request at 60c.@78c. for inferior to choice State, Canadian and California, ₱ bushel; sales 6,500 bushels State at 62½c.@75c., and 1,500 bushels California at 70c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in more demand, including Canadian, at 60c.@61c.; Western at 58c.@60c.; State at 56c.@58c. Jersey and Pennsylvania at 52c.@56c.; Southern at 48c.@54c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,000 bales North River at 70c.@75c. ₱ bushel.

HEMP—Continues inactive at previous nominal quotations.

Stock of Hemp in New-York May 1.

	1858.	1859
American, undressed, bales	200	285
American, dressed, bales	150	425
Manila, bales	21,574	19,662
Other foreign, bales	2,766	1,580
Total bales	24,690	21,952
Russian, tons	525	345

INDIGO—The demand is pretty good for the better qualities, at full prices, here. In Boston, during April, the inquiry was less active—manufacturers having purchased sparingly. Prices have, in some instances, declined. Mr. Hawes states that "Guatemalas continue to be taken to a moderate extent at quoted rates. Within the past week, however, there has been a fair demand, and some forty chests Bengal have been taken for consumption, at $1 35@$1 45 ₱ lb, 6 months, for good common to good consuming qualities. Manila remains very dull at quotations. A settlement of political troubles on the other side would give material strength to the market for all descriptions. Calcutta dates of March 8, say that up to the 31st of February, 79,000 maunds had passed the sales, and it was estimated that there was about 5,000 maunds more, which consisted principally of Oude and Doab. Stock in importers and speculators' hands in Boston as follows: Square packed Bengal, 287 chests; Kurpah, 67 chests; Fig, none; Madras, 24; Manila, 321 chests; Guatemala, 132 ceroons; on the way from Calcutta to Boston, 323 chests; on the way from Calcutta to New York, 77 chests; on shipboard, but not cleared for Boston, to March 8, 1859, 353 chests; on shipboard, but not cleared for New-York, to March 8, 1859, 59 chests; on the way from Manila to Boston, 333 qtls.; on the way from Manila to New-York, 260 qtls.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25 ₱ 1,000.

METALS—The business in this line, during April, Mr. Joseph Byrne reviews thus: "The only important change in quotations, since my circular of 1st April, is a decline of $3 ₱ ton in Scotch Pig Iron. Bars have also submitted to a slight reduction, though prices remain nominally the same. Sheet has advanced ½c. ₱ lb., with a still improving tendency. The demand throughout April was very moderate, and business continues quiet.

Imports, (foreign)	1859 April.	1859 March.
Iron, Bar and Bundle, tons	3,859	6,024
Iron, Sheet, bundles	8,547	12,545
Iron, Pig, bars	1,957	874
Tin and Zinc plate, boxes	29,626	38,426

The closing quotations are as follows: Copper, Refined Ingot, 23c., cash; Iron, Staffordshire Bar, $56 50@$57, 6 mos.; Welsh Bar, $47, 6 mos.; Sheet, Doubles, $3 25@$4, 6 mos.; Russia, first quality, $11@$11 25, 6 mos.; Scotch Pig, $24@$24 50, 6 mos.; Lead, Spanish, $5 50@$5 60, cash; Tin, Gov. Banca, 31¼c., cash; Tinplate, I. C. Charcoal, $9 25, 6 mos.; do., I. C. Coke, $7 62½, 6 mos.; Spelter, Silesian, 5⅜c., 6 mos.; Zinc, Messelmann, 7¾c., 6 mos.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 180 bbls. New Orleans, part at 38c.@39c.; 150 hhds. Porto Rico on terms not ascertained; 150 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 27c.@30c.; and 130 bbls. do. do., at 32c.@33c. ₱ gallon. The sales of clayed Cuba reported yesterday were at 24c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, to arrive and here, at 52c.@54c. ₱ gallon; 3,000 bbls. common Resin, to arrive, at $1 70; 1,000 bbls. strained do. do., at $1 76 ₱ 310 lbs.; also a small lot of new white Resin, at $6 75 ₱ 280 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active and is heavy at $16 25@$16 37½ for New Mess; $16 for Old Mess; and $12 50@$12 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at quoted rates. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, including Hams, at 8c.@9½c.; and Shoulders at 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in request, at from 8c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Lard continues heavy and languid. Sales 500 tcs. and bbls., at 11½c.@11⅝c., ₱ lb. Beef is active and buoyant. Sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 for extra do.; $7 50@$8 75 for Country Mess; $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 50 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams, $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 8c.@12c. for old Ohio; 11c.@14c. for new do.; 12c.@20c. for common to prime old State; and 18c.@22c. for new State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 7c.@11c. for new State, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made to-day, of 1,200 tcs. in lots, at, according to quality, from $3 25@$4 50 per 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand, at very full prices. Sales to-day 1,329 hhds. Cuba, at 6c.@7¾c.; 300 hhds. do., in bond, on private terms; 85 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6½c.@7¼c.; 20 hhds. do., in bond, at 5¾c.; 30 hhds. Melado, at 4½c., and 50 boxes Havana, at 6½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 750 bbls., chiefly in lots, at 26½c.@27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 150 tcs. Beef, at 2s; 50 tons Bone, at 12s. 6d.; 100 casks Bacon, on terms not ascertained, and 100 boxes Cheese, at 25s. For London, 150 pkgs. Bacon, at 17s. 6d., and 209 tons heavy goods, at 15s.@17s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:*

New-York, April 19, 1858.

Dr. Wood—*Dear Sir:* Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG.

Drych a'r Gwyliedydd,
Welsh Newspaper Office,
No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood—*Dear Sir:* Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it to my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

New-York, July 25, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY.

Prof. Wood: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many Remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health, and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857. J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: Large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

PASSPORTS.—HAVING BEEN FREQUENTLY requested by friends to obtain Government Passports, the subscriber has decided to make this a portion of the business of his office.

$5 will be the charge for procuring a passport, and $1 the charge for obtaining the *visé* of a Foreign Minister upon a Passport. On the receipt of the requisite fee the necessary papers, accompanied by full directions, will be prompty forwarded by mail. Attention is called to the subjoined extract from an official circular.

Z. C. ROBBINS,
Office for Patents, Washington, D. C., May, 1859.

Department of State,
Washington, August, 1857.

Citizens of the United States visiting foreign countries are liable to serious inconvenience, if unprovided with authentic proof of their national character. Their best safeguard is a passport from this Department, certifying the bearer to be a citizen of the United States.

THE "BANCO INDUSTRIAL PECUARIO" of Havana, Cuba, is now ready to enter into contracts for the importation into the Island of Cuba of all descriptions of Cattle, both for market use and for breeding; and in order to give all parties a fair chance, the said Banking Company will admit proposals from parties who may be able and willing to furnish such Cattle (bulls, cows, sheep and hogs) and transport them to the said Island either by steam or sailing vessels. Such parties may address the Banking Company as above, clearly specifying all particulars as regards description or quality, number, size or weight, prices and terms of payment, &c., or else send or appoint an agent to the city of Havana with full authority to enter into a contract. It being understood that the Company would prefer to make contracts at a fixed price per head, or by the weight for, free from all risk or loss, delivered at the point or place where the Company will designate. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD FLASH, No. 52 Broad-st.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for a call at their manufactory previous to purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Churches and public buildings fitted with gas-pipe and fixtures throughout, on the most moderate terms and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON
Have removed to
NO. 38 WILLIAM-ST.,
Merchants' Exchange.

REMOVAL.

KEROSENE OIL COMPANY
Has removed to
NO. 93 PEARL-ST.

REMOVAL.—ALEXANDER McKENZIE, PLUMBer, will move to the corner of Mercer and 4th-st., on the 15th inst., after which date the business will be conducted under the firm of McKENZIE & O'HARA. Mr. O'HARA'S reputation as a plumber here and abroad needs no comment. Diaphragm filters for sale and warranted.

JONES & SMITH, MANUFACTURERS OF paper hangings, have removed their stock from No. 12 Cortlandt-st. to No. 89 Liberty st., 3d door west of Broadway.

REMOVAL.—JOHN A. BAKER, MANUFACTURER and dealer in military equipments, has removed from Fulton-st. to No. 63 Walker-st., near Broadway.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED TO NO. 46 Exchange-place. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Broker's Board.

REMOVAL.—MISS CALHOUN WILL REOPEN her School on MONDAY, May 9, at No. 208 West 20th-st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 15, 1844, in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabrics, and in all woven, braided, cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth, elastic shirred goods; and also to make and sell India-rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made or finished by union with or to be covered by fibrous substances. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates and has a full stock now in store.

His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson, in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods.

The undersigned is satisfied that this pretence on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson has never exhibited his pretended titles to any Court, or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him in order to test these titles. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid titles to said Judson, or to any one else, after the titles he had conveyed to the undersigned. The question decided by Judge Ingersoll, in New-York, upon a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the case, was not decisive of the merits of the title of the undersigned, and the card published by said Judson shows that the Court was imposed upon by a pretended title in a third party, which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years.

The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions, containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited, and rights to use guaranteed, by HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their

SALESROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,

the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS

ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the

WARREN PRINTS,

A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.

Their

DOMESTICS

embrace the following brands:

Wamsuttas, Hill Manufacturing Company,
Bate's Mills, New-York Mills, Merrimack,
Lonsdale, Arkwright, Pocasset,
Naumkeag, Paterson, Pepperill,
White Rock, Hebron, Cabott,
Metamora, Lawrence, Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
ALL ELEGANT NEW GOODS.
FAILURE OF W. B. MACKENZIE.
UNITED STATES MANTILLA STORE,
Nos 294 and 296 Canal-st.
POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE
FOR BENEFIT OF ASSIGNEES,
AT PRIVATE TREATY,
UPWARD OF
FIVE THOUSAND RICH AND COSTLY SPRING
MANTILLAS!

The present season's Importation and Manufacture, comprising in part as follows:

Lyons Velvet Mantillas, Ladies' Cloth Chesterfields,
Rich Black Silk Mantillas, Pusher Lace Mantillas,
Ladies' Cloth Sacks, Guipure Lace Mantillas,
Ladies' Shawlettes, French Lace Mantillas,
Talmas, Points and Circulars.

NOTICE TO LADIES!

The well established reputation of this store, (unfortunately now reduced to insolvency through adverse outside speculation,) needs no comment; suffice it to say that the present season's stock, ordered chiefly in Paris for first-class trade, together with the usual manufactures (for which this house has always stood preëminent,) from rich and recently imported materials, will be offered during the season at such extremely low rates as must insure their speedy sale and afford an opportunity for every lady to purchase a rich and beautiful garment at the price of ordinary productions.

GORGEOUS
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
IMPORTED FROM
THE MOST CELEBRATED FACTORIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
NOTE
THE EXTRAORDINARY REDUCED PRICES:
English Velvets, $1 12 to $1 50.
Real English Brussels, 75c. to $1 25.
Imperial 3-plys, 90c. to $1 12½.
Extra Super Ingrains, 75c.
Good Wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 50c.
Oil cloths, 31c. to 75c. per yard.
Crossley's Superb Medallion Carpets,
Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Window
Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery.

A GALAXY OF NOVELTIES.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK MANTILLAS.
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
THE FOLLOWING BEAUTIFUL GOODS:
100 RICH SILK CIRCULARS, $16 TO $20.
100 ELEGANT BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, $12 TO $15.
THREE CARTONS EXQUISITE PARISIAN NOVELTIES, FROM $20 TO $35.
500 LARGE SIZE FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, AT $12.
ALSO,
FRENCH LACE BURNOUS,
PUSHER LACE BURNOUS,
AND
CLOTH CHESTERFIELDS, RAGLANS AND SHAWLETTES,
AT BULPIN'S OLD STAND,
No. 361 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN THOMPSON'S AND TAYLOR'S.

NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,

To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.

The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.

We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

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291. WINDOW SHADES. 291.
CORNICES.
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
For sale by
291. KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, 291.
Broadway, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

$6 00 SPRING OVERCOATS, AT OAK HALL,
The great ready-made
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st. and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st.
THE OLDEST STAND IN THE STREET,
Established 1836.
Open until 8½ P. M.—Saturdays, 11 P. M.
THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.
NOTICE TO CARPET BUYERS.
T. H. & J. E. CONCKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st.,
Importers,
Manufacturers
and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW-SHADES, &c.,
Being frequently solicited to retail from their stock, and having greatly
Enlarged their premises,
They have opened a
RETAIL DEPARTMENT.
Until July 1,
Goods will be retailed at the same prices as sold at wholesale, from the finest velvet to the cheapest ingrains and Venetians.

Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be made and laid down in this City or vicinity.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS,
BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department
Contains a large and varied assortment of
DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE
(Unsurpassed for extent and variety,)
is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CARPETS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
In various styles.
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

DRY GOODS.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING FOR
LAYING DOWN CARPETS,

We would respectfully call attention to HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, a substitute for paper, straw, or any other article used under carpets, oil-cloth or matting. It is warranted to add fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, &c., and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every householder. To be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the cities.

We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINET WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salesroom of the NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY,
NO. 62 WARREN-ST., CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE.
HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufacturing. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

PAVILION DE FLORA
Is the Nursery for Copies of Artistic Flowers
FROM ALL CLIMES.
Bridal Wreaths of the Purest Fabric.
JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway.

To the Retail Hatters in the City and Country.
JOHN MAYHER,
No. 180 Broadway,
Is now prepared to offer the trade a large and complete assortment of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
STRAW HATS,
Embracing all the leading styles, together with many new and very desirable shapes and styles of trimming, composed in part of
Tan and Silver-Grey colored Leghorns,
Black and White Knitted Leghorns,
Italian Braids,
Black and White Sennetts,
Fine White Sennetts,
Brown and Silver Grey Braids,
with many other styles too numerous to mention.

All of which are manufactured expressly for the retail trade every care and attention being devoted to shapes, sizes and trimmings, which will be offered on the most favorable terms and at prices which cannot fail to suit all.

PARIS DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have received a beautiful assortment of Dress Goods per *Africa*,
SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, DELAINES, FOULARDS,
BAREGE ANGLAIS.
A magnificent selection of
ROBES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
BLACK LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

$1 00 SPRING VESTS, AT OAK HALL.

$2 00 SPRING PANTS, AT OAK HALL.

$3 00 SPRING BUSINESS COATS, AT OAK HALL.

$4 00 SPRING CASSIMERE PANTS, AT OAK HALL.

$5 00 BLACK FROCK COATS, AT OAK HALL.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.
House in Paris, No. 80 rue Richelieu. House in Brussels, No. 94 rue Royale.
COMPAGNIE DES INDES, Manufactories of Lace at Alencon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Kachmyr. All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

BAYLES & LAMBERT,
MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 710 BROADWAY,
Have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Their goods are all new and carefully selected for the season.
JAMES BAYLES,
CONOVER E. LAMBERT.
James Bayles,
Formerly of the firm of Blackwell, Bayles & Co.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a very desirable assortment of
LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
Laces of every description and all widths,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS.
The attention of the ladies is called to the large and elegant assortment for misses, boys and infants, unsurpassed by any. Ladies riding hats, first premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

S. CHAMBERS HAS OPENED A LARGE assortment of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, of the newest style and best make. Also, Ladies' and Children's under-linen, all of the best quality, and sold at reduced prices, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 503 Broadway, near St. Nicholas.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON skirts, self-adjusting bustle, well made, $1 31; 14-spring, $1 50; and 17-spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring for $8 per dozen; 12-spring, $11; and 14-spring, for $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37—MAIDEN LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders,)
FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES,
(The largest assortment in the United States,)
SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
No. 7 Rue du Grand Chantier, Paris.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT FORTY PER CENT. COMMISSION, canvassers for an old-established series of periodicals, well-known, highly respectable and popular; prices from $3 to $10 a year; commissions accordingly, say $1 20 to $4 for each subscriber. This liberal offer is made to secure efficient canvassers for the City and country. Apply at No. 54 Gold-st., second floor.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country, to do the general housework of a small family; she must understand the care of milk and butter; a Protestant preferred; any girl suiting this place will find it a pleasant home. Apply, on Friday, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at No. 90 Broad-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS BOOK-KEEPER; one who writes a good hand, and has some knowledge of the paint business, and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 3,692, stating salary and references.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS and chambermaid to wash for seven in family, and willing to make herself useful. City references required. Apply at No. 66 East 21st-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK; one who is a good plain cook, stating terms and giving reference, may hear of a good situation. Address Box No. 841 Post office.

WANTED—A PLAIN KITCHEN GARDENER, one accustomed to a horse; also a young man to keep books, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Inquire at 83 Pike Slip, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—THREE EXPERIENCED CARPET layers, to work by the piece or by the month. Apply at A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—BY THE AMERICAN TRADES COMpany, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort st., New-York, three Britannia metal spinners, two machinists, two tinmen solderers and ten canvassers.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PROTESTant girl to do general housework; good City reference required. Apply between the hours of 9 and 1, at No. 37 East 28th-st., basement door.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CARPET MEAsurer. Apply to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WASHER and ironer. Protestant preferred. Good recommendations required. Apply at No. 328 Bridge-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-RATE laundress; must understand fluting. References required. Apply at No. 364 5th-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer.
Apply at No. 31 Green-st.

MAN AND WIFE WANTED—FOR THE GENEral work of a small country place, with the care of a horse and two cows. The woman must be a good cook, washer and butter maker. Apply at No. 17 Beekman-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of the above Committee will be held at the rooms of said Committee, No. 618 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 6, 1859, at 8 o'clock. The members of the Young Men's Republican Committee are respectfully requested to be present. A punctual attendance is requested, as matters of interest will be considered. By order.

C. A. PEABODY, Chairman of Senior Committee.
S. B. DUTCHER, Chairman of Junior Committee.
H. T. CLEVELAND, George Sparrow, Secretaries.

FIVE POINTS MISSION.—THE FIFTEENTH Anniversary of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society and the Ninth of the Five Points Mission, will be held at the Academy of Music, TUESDAY EVENING, May 10, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Singing, dialogues and other interesting exercises by the children. Addresses will be delivered by Professor Tiffany, of Baltimore, and Dr. Nadal, of Washington. Tickets of admission, 25 cents.

THE REV J. B. CONDIT, D. D., OF the Auburn Theological Seminary, will preach the Annual Sermon before the Society of Inquiry of the Union Theological Seminary next Sabbath evening, May 8, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av., the services to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

THE ORDINATION OF MR. ARTHUR MITCHELL, a licentiate of the Fourth Presbytery of New-York, will take place next SABBATH AFTERNOON, May 8, at the Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Parker's) corner of 4th-av. and 22d st.—the services to commence at 3½ o'clock.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting, will be held at the Mercer House, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 6, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested on business of importance. By order. H. RAYMOND, Col.
Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SEVERAL GERman, English, Irish and other girls of known respectability, waiting now at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution, seven years' established, is now conducted by an English lady and gentleman on strictly honorable principles, and supplies a class of servants for respectability of appearance and reliability of character unsurpassed by any other agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and plain sewer, or can take the entire charge of a nursery; has no objection to travel for the Summer months; she is willing and obliging; the best of City reference given from where she has lived three years and nine months. Call, for two days, at No. 370 2d av., between 23d and 24th sts., east side, first floor, back room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS COOK in a small private family; understands all kinds of family Cooking; has lived 5 years in one family; has the best of City references; would take charge of a gentleman's house during his absence in the country; and would be willing to go to Brooklyn. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 61 25th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook in a private family; understands baking pastry and bread, and can take entire charge of a kitchen; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country; understands dairy work perfectly; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 78 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would take care of one or two growing up children; is willing to go to the country the Summer months. Has the best of City reference. Call for three days at No. 316 8th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls, one as nurse and seamstress; understands embroidery in all its branches; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 257 7th av., between 26th and 27th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and would like to travel with a family to Europe or Canada West; speaks French. The best of City references. Call for two days at No. 127 1st-av., one door from 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A CLEANLY, ACTIVE, GOOD tempered young woman, a situation in a private family to do light chamberwork and take care of growing children; she is an excellent sewer, and can do up fine muslins; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUAtions; one as first-class waitress, understands her business perfectly; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at their present employer's, No. 84 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH Protestant woman a situation to take charge of a house during the family's absence from the City; is married; no incumbrance. Can produce the best of City reference. Apply, for one week, at No. 292 4th av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or would do general housework in a private family; is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, brought up in this country, a situation in a genteel family, to take care of children and do plain sewing; understands her business well; best of reference if required. Call at No. 203 West 26th-street., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress, in a respectable private family; understands dress-making and plain sewing; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 147 5th-av., corner 21st-st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHes a situation in a private family; one who truly understands her business; has lived in the first families and can show the best of City reference. Has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE, REspectable Protestant young woman, as excellent plain cook and baker; would assist to wash and iron, or would take a first-class laundress' place; does all kinds of fine ironing, fluting, &c.; no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waiter; would prefer in one family; can bring the best of recommendations from where they have lived for four years. Can be seen till suited at No. 152 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women one as first-rate cook, no objection to assist in the washing; the other as waitress or chambermaid; best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 174 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., in the millinery show-room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as professed cook; she thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking, and is a good baker; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 2 Stuyvesant-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid, do plain sewing, or assist in the care of children. Can be seen at No. 410 3d-av., between 30th and 31st st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as most excellent cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 214 1st-av., corner 13th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress; is willing to assist with chamberwork if required. Call at or address to the residence of her present employer at No. 68 9th-st., second door east of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl, as good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited, by applying at No. 207 Jay-st., Brooklyn, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or to cook, wash and iron. Has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 178 East 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress or lady's maid; understands all kinds of family sewing, and is a very good hair-dresser; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS A SITUAtion in a private family; she understands all kinds of fine muslin and French fluting; has lived with some of the best families of this City for the last ten years. Call or address No. 98 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress; understands waiting thoroughly; is neat and obliging. Has got the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 33 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain sewer. No objection to the country. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 255 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer—one who thoroughly understands her business and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 3 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and sewer; or would do waiting alone or as assistant nurse. Can be recommended from her present employer. Call at No. 36 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to take care of children. Call at No. 233 7th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family, to cook, wash and iron. Can be seen for three days, at her present place, No. 116 West 37th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; is willing to travel with a family; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen at No. 172 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would go as laundress; has good reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 179 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, to do waiting and chamberwork in a small private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 237 West 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 64 Charlton-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 19 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by a neat, tidy English Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has good references. Apply at 424 Broadway, up-stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No 110 East 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY one who perfectly understands her business; would act as laundress and chambermaid. Inquire at No. 316 8th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; baking, pastry, &c.; good City references; Apply at No. 53 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and taking care of children. Call, for two days, at No. 201 Gold-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and seamstress, a situation in a respectable private family; can dress hair, and has good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 398 6th av., between 24th and 25th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking. Call at No. 110 8th av.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, AND EVERY other kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3rd and 4th avs. French and German spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SCOTCH WOMAN, A Protestant, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a respectable private family; can cut and fit children's dresses; can take care of a baby from its birth; she is fully competent; has always lived in that capacity; no objection to family boarding; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, CLEAN AND EXPERIenced Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or cook, washer and ironer; is competent and willing to fill either situation, or to be generally useful if required; able and willing to work, and of a good disposition and kind to children; has superior reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 318 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL WHO HAS lately landed, a situation to do embroidery, light chamberwork, or take care of children and make herself generally useful; wages $4. Also, a regular waitress who thoroughly understands her business; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation; is a first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of families; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 11 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS IN A gentleman's family as cook and chambermaid; are girls of respectability, thoroughly experienced in their duties and well recommended from their last place; will take pleasure in trying to please their employers; wages moderate. Apply at No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid in a good family. Can give the best City reference of the best families of the City. No objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 371½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a small private family; would prefer the country; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 80 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children; good City reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at 85 East 8th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th-avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, A SITUAtion in a private family; she understands all kinds of fine muslin and French fluting; has lived with some of the best families of this City for the last ten years. Call or address No. 98 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as seamstress, and to dress a baby and take it out; has reference from her last place. Apply No. 226 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable private family; best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 146 West 36th st., for this day only.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH PROTestant cook, with the best of City reference, a situation in a respectable family. Inquire at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook and assist in washing and ironing in a private family. Good City reference. Apply at No. 152 13th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, who understands making pastries and jellies. Reference given from her last place, if required. Call at No. 60 Gouveneur-st., rear building, first floor.

WET NURSE.—A LADY WHO HAS LOST HER child, wishes to procure a situation for a thoroughly competent English woman, whom she can recommend very highly. Apply at No. 98 West 13th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A THOROUGH gardener, who has a superior knowledge of hot and cold grapery, greenhouses, and vegetables; is willing to take the entire charge of a place; is a good propagator; has the highest City reference from his former employers, for sobriety, industry and attention to business; can lay out a new place with good taste, and intends giving satisfaction. Inquire of Mr YOUNG, No. 9 John-st., or address G. C., same place, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a competent man; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, to the care and management of horses, and is a steady, careful driver. Has five years' recommendation, and is of a most obliging disposition. Will get the best City reference from his last place. Address T. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, or Mr. Charles Coxhead, Saddler, No. 704 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a single young man of experience and steady habits; has lived in some of the best families in England and this country for the last six years; has the very best of City references; no objection to the country or to travel; is a good valet. Address W. E., at Mr. Green's drug-store, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., for two days, or No. 124 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A first class coachman, in a private family; is leaving in consequence of the family going to Europe, will be disengaged on Tuesday, May 12. Has the very best of City reference. Can be seen or addressed at his present employer's 8 5th-av., corner of Clinton-place until May 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as clerk in a grocery store, assistant book-keeper, or entry clerk in a wholesale house; advertiser writes a good hand, and has a perfect knowledge of book-keeping; for honesty, capability, and general good character, can refer to present and former employers. Address J. B. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, honest, sober, faithful man, as gardener or coachman, who understands the care and treatment of horses, and also the treatment of flowers; is willing to go to any part where he can make a good home; the best City and country references given. Address J. B., for two days, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man. He understands the management and the care both of young and old horses; is a careful driver; the country preferred; would take charge of a vegetable garden if required; has good City reference. Can be seen at, or address P. M., No. 125 4th-av., at Mr. Disney's harness-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF VERY REspectable appearance and excellent address, a situation as valet; no objection to travel with a family to any country; speaks French well; has lived with some of the highest families in England and in this City; is young, active, and anxious to please. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady and competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business; also the breaking and training of young horses; is a first-class waiter if required; has the best of country and City references. Call on or address J. M., No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman; he understands the care and management of horses, and is a good and careful driver; can produce the best of reference from his last employer; would assist in garden, or make himself otherwise useful; can milk a cow; no objection to the country. Address J. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, to take care of horses or cows, or work about a gentleman's place; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer. No objection to any part of the country. Best of reference if required. Address J. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, or as coachman and plain vegetable gardener, by a single man, who understands his business, is a good groom and driver, is temperate, and willing to make himself generally useful, and is not afraid of work. Good references. Address T. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man, on a farm, where he can have the charge of the farm stock, &c.; is thoroughly acquainted with farming in every particular; also, the rearing and care of all kinds of stock. Address FARMER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man, 19 years of age, who is well acquainted throughout the City, employment of some kind, in a store or office; is an excellent penman and accountant, and has had considerable experience in mercantile affairs; can furnish good City references, and security, if required. Address J. O. S., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE, MIDDLE-AGED MAN, a situation as gardener and coachman; is fully competent for the business; is a good farmer; will go any distance in the country, and make himself generally useful; good City and country recommendations. Address E. H., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; HE understands his business, with the care of horses and carriages, and is a steady driver; has no objection to go in the country. Apply to N. B. Lane, No. 94 Broad-st., for JAMES, or to No. 181 Avenue C, on second floor, for JAMES McNALLY, where he can be seen till hired.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A DRUG-STORE, BY a lad of 16; healthy, intelligent, excellent disposition, pleasing address, ambitious, tidy, neat, and having the best of references, and will be satisfied with a moderate compensation. Address N. Y., Post-office, Box 3,039.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman; has lived five years in last place: honest and sober; has good recommendations; understands his business; prefers the country. Good City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN wants a situation as porter in a store; is willing to make himself useful in the family when not required in the store; or, would wait on an invalid gentleman. Can shave, and dress hair; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER who thoroughly understands the cultivation of grapes and stove and green-house plants; he is a single man, and can give good references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference, and would make himself generally useful if required. Address, for three days, B. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A wholesale store, by an American. The best of City references given. Address A. T., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as coachman and gardener, and the care of horses and vegetable garden. Best City reference. Address a note to T. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

A FIRST-RATE PRACTICAL GARDENER is now ready for an engagement. Apply to C. M. SAXTON, Publisher, No. 25 Park-row.

REGALIA JEWELS AND JEWELRY OF every description required for lodges, chapters and encampments; also, all Masonic books and diplomas, at the American Masonic Agency, No. 424 Broadway.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Masks and Faces—Kiss in the Dark.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Bride of Lammermoor—Love Chase.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Rent Day—Box and Cox.

BOWERY THEATRE—Jack Sheppard—Katharine and Petruchio—Maurice.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Shandy McGuire—Irish Lion—Progress of a Scamp.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Gem of the Lake.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	5¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5¾ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	5¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5¾ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, May 7, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news from Europe is of war, immediate and inevitable. The steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. The final proposition of England for the adjustment of the difficulties in the way of a Peace Congress had encountered a positive refusal from the Government of Austria; which had at once sent an ultimatum to Sardinia requiring her immediate disarmament within three days, under penalty of a declaration of war. The demand had been attended with the dispatch of eight thousand additional troops to Lombardy. As the answer of Sardinia could only be a refusal, the preparations for an immediate conflict were accelerated with startling energy. The mission of the Austrian Archduke ALBRECHT to Berlin is stated to have been perfectly successful. He succeeded in forming a convention with Prussia, by which the latter engages to send to the Rhine an army of 28,000 men under the command of the Prince Regent, and if the pending negotiations for peace should fail, this force is to be increased by the contingent of Bavaria, 60,000 strong, and the Eighth Federal Corps of 60,000, while still other contingents will be held ready to march. The French troops were advancing toward Piedmont in large masses. The effect of these movements upon the Paris Bourse was to produce a serious revulsion, with a decline of 3 per cent. in the Rentes. The intervention of the Easter holidays had left the London markets less influenced. Consols had, however, declined ½d. Besides the war news, there is very little intelligence of moment by this arrival.

From Hayti we have intelligence that the fillibuster expedition directed against Cuba from American ports had proved a failure. No tidings of any of the vessels had been received, with the exception of the *African*, from New-York, with thirty-five men upon her, which, after a futile attempt to land her passengers at Nuevas Grandes, Cuba, had proceeded to Port-au-Prince, where the news left them. Captain-General CONCHA had dispatched a war-steamer to effect their capture. Another account represents the vessel as having been wrecked, and its cargo of 240 stands of arms as having been taken possession of by the authorities of Hayti.

The *Cahawba*, from Havana on the 30th, arrived at this port last evening. There was nothing of interest in Cuba. Sugars were slightly depressed and freights improved.

By an arrival from Bermuda, we have advices to April 27. The weather had been extremely stormy. The potato and arrow-root crops were not turning out as well as had been anticipated. The new officials had arrived from England.

Official advices received in Washington from Vera Cruz concur with our correspondence in placing the condition of the Liberals in Mexico in a more cheering light. The principal cause of DEGOLLADO's retreat from before the city is stated to have been the destruction of his ammunition at Tacubaya by the explosion of a shell. Only four cities are in possession of MIRAMON's forces—Mexico, Cordova, Puebla and Orizaba—and upwards of eight thousand Liberal troops were marching on the former, under AMPUDIA, GARCIA, DEGOLLADO, and others. The forces in possession of the city only numbered about six thousand.

The President having declined to accept the modifications of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty, it falls to the ground, and Mr. MOLINA will be charged with a new negotiation. General JEREZ will leave Washington on the 5th of June for Nicaragua, to enter the Cabinet of President MARTINEZ. The Nicaragua Legation will remain in charge of Mr. MOLINA.

The Message of Governor BUCKINGHAM to the Legislature of Connecticut was delivered May 4. It states the aggregate of the State debt to be $48,620; the expenditures of last year at $327,345, and the receipts at $339,911, leaving a balance of $12,566 in the Treasury. The public institutions, excepting the Insane Asylum, which needs a new appropriation, are in a prosperous condition. Governor BUCKINGHAM takes strong Free-Soil ground on questions of national politics.

Judge CADWALLADER, yesterday, in Pennsylvania, pronounced a most remarkable sentence upon Judge VONDERSMITH, convicted of forging land warrants. He not only sentenced him to an imprisonment for twenty years, but added a fine of $5,000, and obligation to make restitution to the Government of $30,000; and on the condition of paying this sum the Judge agreed to sign a petition for a reduction of ten years of the term to which he sentenced the prisoner.

The session of the National Medical Convention closed at Louisville yesterday, after a decision to hold the next meeting in New-Haven, on the first Tuesday in June, 1860.

The Mayor, last evening, sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen nominating JACOB WINDMULLER for City Inspector. The nomination, like those previously sent in by the Mayor, was returned to him. A communication was received from the acting Street Commissioner setting forth that a reduction of $63,318 60 had been effected the present year in the cost of certain work and supplies for lighting the City. It was directed that the actual opening of Whitehall-street take place forthwith. A further issue of $300,000 of the Central Park Improvement Fund was authorized. A communication was received from the Mayor transmitting lists of awards of contracts made by the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board and the Street Commissioner, now awaiting the action of the Common Council.

The Board of Councilmen, which has met for a few evenings at 6 o'clock last night resolved to meet hereafter at five. Mayor TIEMANN sent in a list of over fifty contracts which had been submitted to the Common Council, and which needed looking after immediately. No business of special importance was transacted.

There were several meetings last night of working men, at which were largely represented the various trades of the City, and societies were organized for promoting the interests of the working classes, for mutual protection and for securing an advance of wages. These meetings are pretty sure indications of good times, for they never take place when wages are low and the supply of labor is greater than the demand.

Another stabbing affair occurred in the Fourth Ward last night, which will probably result in the death of a young woman, BRIDGET FREEMAN. JOHN JOYCE, a tailor, was the assailant. He first made an attack on the young woman's mother, in revenge for her opposition to his marriage with her daughter, when the latter interfered, and was stabbed by JOYCE six times in the breast with a pair of shears. He was arrested, and she was conveyed to the Hospital.

In the Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of JAMES GLASS for the murder of RICHARD OWENS, in Elm-street, on the 15th January, was commenced, and occupied the Court from 10 in the forenoon till 11 at night. Nine jurors were sworn on Wednesday. An extra panel of one hundred were summoned for yesterday, from whom the remaining three were obtained. The evidence, for the most part, was the same as that given two weeks since on the trials of JOHN GLASS and JAMES HIGGINS for the killing of DECKER in Elm-street—the indictments in those cases being for manslaughter only. But yesterday JAMES GLASS was tried for the willful murder of OWENS, and the principal witnesses against him were two of his confederates, LOFTUS and QUINLAN, who turned State's evidence. OWENS was the unfortunate man who crossed the street when DECKER was killed, being attracted to the spot by the disturbance, and who was instantly shot dead by one of the party engaged in the killing of DECKER. The evidence for the defence was mostly limited to an attempt to establish a good character for the prisoner, and a bad reputation for LOFTUS. At 11 P. M. the Court adjourned till this morning, when the counsel will sum up the case, before it goes to the Jury.

The new Common Council of the City of Brooklyn met last evening for the first time, and organized by the election of MARTIN KALBFLEISCH President, and W. G. BISHOP Clerk of the Board. The Mayor's Message was read, in which, while expressing opposition to the Metropolitan Police act, he speaks well of the Police force in Brooklyn. The Fire Department he considers in a very satisfactory condition. He recommends a more extended system of sewerage, speaks highly of the Water-works, Ferry accommodations and Common Schools, and recommends a more thorough system of vaccination, and believes that the financial reputation of Brooklyn is not second to that of any other city in the Union.

Pending the receipt of the *Niagara's* news, business in Cotton was restricted yesterday, though prices did not vary materially. Flour was in good demand and was very firm. Wheat and Corn were moderately dealt in, the latter at advanced rates. Pork and Lard were heavy. Beef was active and buoyant. Sugars were in lively request, as was also Rice. Coffee and Molasses were salable and steady. Common Resin was pretty active. The movements in other branches of trade were not very important.

The War in Europe.

The readers of the TIMES will not be surprised by the news which the telegraph this morning brings us from the *Niagara* at Halifax. The intelligence that Austria has taken the initiative in the disturbance of the peace of Europe, that she has virtually declared war against Sardinia by rejecting the pacific propositions of England, and by demanding of VICTOR EMMANUEL concessions which it would be thoroughly inconsistent with the honor of his Crown for the Sovereign of Savoy to make, is simply the natural result of the proceedings of Austria for the last few weeks of the diplomatic history of Europe. Encouraged by the shameless and senseless language of the English Ministry, and driven onward by the desperate pressure of her own financial position, the rulers of Austria have evidently resolved upon risking everything, like "Montrose" in the ballad, "upon one throw," to "win or lose it all." The fatal language of Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI has borne its deadly fruit, and a few careless words flung at the Whig party in the English Parliament have hurled the House of Hapsburg upon its fate.

With an almost incredible assurance, the Cabinet of Vienna had required the Cabinet of Turin to consent to a disarmament, and to disperse the Italian volunteers assembled in Sardinia within three days, or to expect at the end of that time a declaration of war. In assuming this attitude, Austria had heaped insult equally upon England and France. Had not the Government of FRANCIS JOSEPH believed the English Cabinet to be utterly at its mercy, it is quite incredible that such a proposition as this should have been made in the face of the grave British proposition reported by the last steamer from Europe. The trouble, probably, is, that while the Viennese authorities had begun to realize the difficulty of their own financial position, they had determined to try to the utmost the anti-French and anti-Napoleonic temper of England. We are inclined to think that they have made a serious mistake in their calculations. Much as the leaders of English political opinion dislike the House of Bonaparte, they dislike still more intensely the views of FERDINAND and of JOSEPH II. They know that the Eastern influence of Great Britain has more to fear from Austria than from France; and when the arbitrament of war is forced upon them they will, all of them, to a man, prefer the annihilation of Austrian influence, even though it entail the supremacy of the Czar, to anything like a reconstitution of the Europe of 1816. For the simple truth is, that as soon as NAPOLEON I. was put fairly into the keeping of Great Britain, Great Britain ceased to be a leading power on the Continent. The formidable Emperor once removed, and Europe restored to her hereditary rulers, England become what she had been for centuries before—the suspicious nest of revolutionary liberal ideas. She was rapidly excluded from the councils of the Holy Alliance, and within ten years of the victory of Waterloo it became necessary for an English Premier, GEORGE CANNING, to invoke the aid of the United States in order to rebuke the tendency to a tyrannic reconstruction of the old system on the part of the Continental Powers. Whatever, therefore, the Anti-Gallican Press of England may of late have uttered of skeptical dislike of the third NAPOLEON, and however hostile to the Napoleonic theory of Italian liberation and Italian nationality the professedly Ministerial organs of England now may be, there can be little doubt that the rash and oppressive conduct of Austria has now sealed the future policy of Great Britain in the impending European war. It is quite probable that the armies of Austria and Sardinia may have already met in hostile array on the frontiers of Lombardy. It is perfectly certain that by her latest manifesto, Austria has shattered utterly to pieces the last pleas put forward, in her behalf, by her British friends and supporters. She has invited war, as we foretold that she would do, rather than await the slow dissolution of an exhausted exchequer, and a demoralized population. She is acting apparently upon the *dictum* of METTERNICH, that Austria had better die of "a quick fever than of a slow consumption." Those journalists in the Old World and the New, who have so liberally heaped upon NAPOLEON III the responsibility of disturbing the peace of the world, will do well now to reconsider their language. With a foresight like that of *Richelieu*, and a will like that of the founder of his House, the present Emperor of the French has steadily brought this question of Italy to the test of European opinion. He seized it in the outset of his reign. He has never loosened his hold upon it. Seeing clearly that for France there was no safety, and for Europe no peace, while this question remained unsettled, he has pressed it steadily forward to a solution. English Governments, delighting in temporary subterfuges, have sought to divert his attention from the points at issue. German Governments, shrinking from a collision with the Austrian Power, have refused to consider the wrongs of Italy. But Russia has accepted the appeal of France; and the first two military Powers of the earth have resolved, it would appear, to unite in bringing the arrangements of 1815 to the test of reason and humanity. The sympathy of all that is free and independent in the nationalities of the world is with them; and the good-will, the applause and the genuine national feeling of the United States go with France in the determined attitude of her Imperial Government in this crisis of the fate of Italy and of Europe. Since the armies of LOUIS XVI. crossed the Atlantic to battle by the side of the American colonists against the mercenary soldiery of the British Crown, the power of France has not been more nobly employed than it will be in rolling back the tides of German invasion beyond the Alps. The American people have not forgotten that the same first NAPOLEON, who was charged by his foreign slanderers with aiming at "universal dominion," transferred to the United States the sway of the Mississippi and the Mexican Gulf. They will look with confidence to see his successor vindicate in Europe those principles which the Empire so freely recognized in America.

The War of 1854 and its Financial Fruits.

If, as now seems hardly less than inevitable, the crash of two hostile systems of government in Europe is really upon us, and Napoleonic France is about to draw the sword against the Austrian apostle of the "right divine to govern wrong," what consequences are we of the United States to expect from this vast and violent collision? The events of the last thirty years have so seriously modified the political and social relations of mankind that all inferences drawn from premises established before the development of the power of steam, or even before the gold discoveries of California and Australia, must naturally fail us in our calculations of the probable results of present complications. It would be the height of folly to conclude that the same forces which were at work in the time of NAPOLEON I. will produce in the time of NAPOLEON III. the results to which they gave birth fifty years ago.

Our nearest and safest standard for estimating the effects upon the world's commerce in 1859 of a great European war is to be found in the economical history of the war of 1854.

So far as one at least of the probable combatants in the new European conflict is concerned, the *dictum* of EURIPIDES, made English and popular by JOSHUA BARNES, sum up the probable truth of the case: *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*, and the mad defiance of France and Europe by Austria which our columns to-day record, may safely be taken as the augury of Austria's approaching downfall. Bankrupt in credit and character, the House of Hapsburg can carry on war only by outraging every principle of social economy.

But what, it may well be asked, will be the effect of a new European war on the great centres of finance in England and the United States? What were those effects in the war of 1854? The year 1854 opened in Europe and America not at all more favorably than the year 1859. The year 1852 had developed the resources of gold-bearing Australia, announced first to the world in September, 1851. Notwithstanding the vague distrust excited in the beginning of that year by the French *coup d'état*, the Australian emigration had raised the prices of labor, and developed the resources of industry in both Europe and America to a wonderful degree. So extensive had been the inflation brought about by the influences of that year, that on the 20th January, 1853, the Bank of England, which had maintained its rate of discount at 2 *per cent.* for near twelve months previously, raised that rate to 3 *per cent.* A general rise of wages took place in Great Britain and America during the year 1853, amounting to nearly 20 *per cent.* in the average on the rates of 1852. Throughout the world, the first nine months of 1853 constituted a period of nearly unexampled prosperity. Towards September, 1853, however, the Russian dispute began to assume formidable proportions in Europe. In October of that year, although the commercial classes persisted, as obstinately as in 1859, in disbelieving the approach of hostilities, the *Consols* of England fell from 94 to 91. And the next year opened with war. Nor with war alone. A serious crisis in the mercantile world of this country, brought about by the overtrading of California, was echoed by an Australian panic in Great Britain. Securities of all kinds were depressed by a violent and continua rise in the rate of interest on money. Failures and commercial discredit everywhere paralyzed American enterprise. The Schuyler frauds shook public confidence in all corporate transactions and institutions. In San Francisco, we had something very like a general suspension, and many banks went by the board throughout the Union.

Here were the elements, one would say—when taken in conjunction with a great war, involving England, France and Russia—of a great and general confusion in all the world of commerce and finance. Yet no such confusion followed.

In the single department of shipping, the year 1855 saw, as the first ship-owners of Europe declared, *less fluctuation*, and a more steady demand than many years of previous peace. In the manufacturing industry of Great Britain and America, wages rose nearly 20 *per cent.* upon the high prices of 1854. The rates of discount at the Bank of England, fixed at 5 per cent. in July, 1853, had receded by June, 1855, to 3½ per cent. Cotton, which averaged in April, 1854, 4⅞@ ⅛, rose during the war till it touched, in July, 1855, 5½@6¾. Tobacco advanced from 2½ to 4 in the same time. During the whole course of the Crimean war, no such variation occurred in the price of American products as took place at a time of profound peace in 1851–2, when our cotton fell in value from 60 to 70 *per cent.* between the Spring of one year and the Summer of the next.

There is nothing in the present commercial aspect of the world to authorize the notion that the outbreak of a great Continental war can now be otherwise than beneficial to the great commercial nations. Such is the present state of our financial relations with the Old World, that there is every reason for anticipating a flow of bullion in upon America as the first result of the increased export of our raw products which must follow a Continental conflict, and a sustained rise in the value of our general securities as the consequence of any prolonged hostilities on the other side of the water.

FREQUENCY OF FORGERIES.—Those forms of crime which minister to avarice are fearfully on the increase, and among offences of this sort forgery takes the lead. It is the felony which gentlemen commit, as distinguished from pocket-picking and burglary. Clerks, cashiers, merchants, men of business of whatever grade, when in pressing want of funds, or afflicted by a desire to become suddenly rich, preparatory to an equally sudden disappearance, find in forgery their invariable resource. Our telegraphic dispatches make mention this morning of three different cases—the first that of a railroad clerk at Cincinnati, the second of an unknown individual concealed and protected by friends, who victimized a bank in the same city; and the third of a venerable Ex-Judge in Philadelphia, detected some time ago, and sentenced yesterday to twenty years imprisonment, a fine of five thousand dollars and with an order added that he make restitution to the amount of $30,000. Twenty years' incarceration to a man verging upon three-score! An awful doom, but who shall arraign its justice?

Our laws have dealt too leniently with this dangerous crime. It is the secret poison of business. Compared with its stealthy rascality, the operations of the burglar and highway-robber are almost respectable. The simulation of another's handwriting is, to the skillful, so easy and inviting, and the villainy is so difficult for even experts to guard against, that the penalty should be at once certain and heavy. Almost could we desire to see the old English death punishment restored to forgery. Manifestly some new check is needed. Men in circumstances of easy respectability, surrounded by all apparent motives to correct life, are betrayed by the fatal facility of the crime in question to make shipwreck of character, prospects, everything, through an unregulated love of money. They would possess a fortune without earning it; and how can that be so easily accomplished as by writing another man's name? The business community must in some way protect itself, or all confidence will be shaken.

The Texan Church and Slavery.

The Methodist Church in Texas is in a bad way. The Northern branch of the body, which has separated from the Southern, on the question of Slavery, does not appear, however, to have resolved on that account to cease all care for the spiritual welfare of their Southern brethren, and their preachers circulate freely south of Mason and Dixon's line, though owing no obedience or allegiance to the Southern Conference. The citizens in Texas, however, are determined not to have their souls cured by Abolitionist hands, and accordingly the people of Collin County resolved, in the best grammar we presume at their command, "that they were opposed and would not allow the preachers of the Northern Methodist Church to preach false and spurious philanthropy in our neighborhood." This declaration of hostility, however, did not embody itself in overt acts until March last, when the Conference held its meeting at Bonham. Two of the *ministers* of the American Church South, named DICKSON and PORTER, attended, to report their proceedings. The labors of these functionaries led to the holding of another public meeting, at which resolutions were passed declaring that the organization of a branch of the Northern Church in Texas was simply intended as a screen for the "Northern political faction known as Abolitionists;" that an onslaught on Slavery, alleged to have been made by one of their ministers, was "a gross insult to their people, and should be boldly and summarily resented," &c., &c.

A Committee of fifty was accordingly appointed to wait on the Conference. One of them, however, says the report, was a Presbyterian minister. The deputation entered the Church on Sunday morning, just as the Bishop was commencing the services, and informed the members that they were expected in two hours to desist from their proceedings, and that "if their demands were not complied with, blood would be shed." The result was that the proceedings were suspended, and all action of any sort on the part of the Northern Church as well, until they could consult the Quarterly Conference—a reservation made, doubtless, rather with the view of saving their dignity than with the belief that the Quarterly Conference would impose on them the obligation of active resistance to the behests of the Committee.

We must say, we think the Northern Conference does not display much good sense in setting any such operations on foot. We think the cause they have at heart is much better served by leaving the Southern branch of the Church to its own devices, than by rousing their bile to such a degree as to cause them to send deputations of professing Christians to threaten Ecclesiastical bodies, in full session, with all the pains and penalties of lynch law. If they did not intend to leave the South alone, they should not have separated from the Southern Church. It was far better to fight out the Slavery question, even in acrimonious debate, within the Church itself, than to threaten a discussion of it, by two hostile bodies, armed with carnal weapons. If the South does not relish the teachings of the Northern Conference, we strongly recommend the Northern Conference to cause its agents and missionaries to leave the South alone. The desirability of preaching Anti-slavery doctrines to people whom such preaching rouses to madness, and even to crime, is more than doubtful, but about the scandal and indecency of border frays between two bodies of professing Christians, there is no question whatever. It may be very absurd for a bull to feel excited by the sight of a red blanket, but any one who willfully flaunts the red blanket before his eyes, and gets tossed for his pains, in some sort deserves his fate.

Drinking Fountains.

A society has recently been organized in London for the purpose of supplying that beer-imbibing City with drinking fountains, that its thirsty inhabitants may be able to moisten their wind-pipes without being compelled to enter a gin-shop, or purchase a pot of "arf-an-arf." London is but indifferently supplied with the aqueous element, and what they have is not of the purest quality; but it is placed within the reach of all the wayfarers of its interminable streets. In New-York, which is the best-watered City in the world, where the weather is generally dry, the heat often oppressive, and the dust always choking, there is not a public drinking fountain supplied with a cup, where the stranger may clear his throat and slake his thirst, from the High Bridge to the Battery. There are a few ornamental fountains, but they are carefully railed round so that they cannot be approached, and the jet throws up its sparkling column of liquid brilliants in the centre of a stone basin, to which access is denied by the public authorities. There should be at least a thousand drinking-fountains scattered over the City, supplied with cups for the use of the wayfaring public; and these fountains, which should be mostly mural, and small, might be rendered at a very trifling expense highly ornamental, and in the highest degree beneficial. They would, it is true, be the ruin of hundreds of drinking saloons where bad liquor is sold, and that may be one reason why the City has not been supplied with them. Paris is full of drinking fountains, for the benefit of the people; but then Paris is under the rule of a despot who will see that the comfort of the people is secured; while New-York, being governed by the people, is sadly neglected by its governers. Our growing sister across the East River has taken the lead of us in the matter of drinking fountains, in providing at least one of those public conveniences in front of the City Hall for her thirsty people to refresh themselves at. It looks rather queer to see a small fountain for use erected alongside of a large one for show, to be sure; but each is serviceable in its way, though one might be made to serve the functions of both.

The absence of public drinking fountains in our streets is as strange an anomaly as the lack of bathing places on the river-fronts of the City. With the salt water flowing all around us, and fresh water running through all our streets, there is not a place where one of our dirty, thirsty and wearied citizens can either bathe his person or quench his thirst free of charge. As the hot weather will soon be upon us, and the dusty season has already arrived, it is about time that our City Fathers took these things into serious consideration.

The "Commercial" on Mexico.

Certain political moralists feel a holy obligation resting upon them to ignore the substance in favor of the shadow. Of this class is the *Commercial Advertiser*. It talks of Mexican self-government, as if such a thing really had an existence, and is shocked that the TIMES should counsel any sort of interference with the affairs of "another State." If the United States were ever to depart from the established theory of non-intervention, the *Commercial* is convinced we should have done so when solicited by KOSSUTH, and not now in the case of Mexico.

Our evening contemporary had little need to labor through a column of halting technicalities, to show its inadequacy to cope with the crisis presented by our present relations with Mexico. The idea that we are as much interested in maintaining a government in Hungary as in Mexico, could scarcely have originated elsewhere than in the columns of the *Commercial Advertiser*; and any one who might undertake to show that print how a nation on our border, with which we must have constant intercourse and complications whether we will or no, concerns us more than another on the further side of Europe, must, we suppose, lose his labor.

Whether the *Commercial* can understand, we undertake not to say; but certainly it should comprehend that order and government in Mexico are almost as necessary for our well-being as for that of Mexico herself. Without some settled authority, some responsibility, some security, in that hitherto wretched country, there is no such thing possible as peace between us and her. Our people will pass her boundaries—they have a right to do so. They will visit her seaports for purposes of trade;—her interior for business or pleasure, for such is their right. We must demand for them such treatment and such protection as we claim from every people professing civilization. But for years there has been in Mexico no Government worthy of the name. Does the *Commercial* demurely preach non-intervention? The thing is impracticable. Mexico is too near us. She is at our door. If a bone-boiler carries on his business on Sandy Hook, it would be an easy and decorous proceeding for our neighbor to practice non-intervention; but let the unsavory concern be located under the *Commercial's* windows, and then what should we see? Doubtless a journal as irate and aggressive as a Sepoy at Quarantine. So, if Mexico, with her turmoil and robberies, could be lifted from this continent and set down where Hungary is, there to follow up her business of violence and commotion, she might go on with her semi-annual revolutions for centuries, without calling for help or hindrance on our part.

When we say that our effort to establish government, order and law in Mexico, is regarded by the *Commercial* as a "monstrous" injustice and immorality, we may be excused from further reply to its propositions. A journal which sees anything so sacred in Mexican institutions as to make it immoral for us to touch them, has reached a point of goodness which cannot belong to the present world.

ANOTHER NOMINATION BY THE MAYOR OF A CITY INSPECTOR.—Mayor TIEMANN continued the farce last night of sending in a nomination to the Board of Aldermen for City Inspector, which the Aldermen rejected, as a matter of course. The unhappy victim selected by the Mayor last night was JACOB WINDMULLER. Probably he will continue to send in the name of one of his friends at every meeting of the Board, and the Aldermen will continue to reject them as fast as they are made. They bargained with Mr. MORTON, to keep him in office, and they are too conscientious to violate their agreement, especially as MORTON makes it for their interest to remain true to him.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—We are informed that a circular was received yesterday morning from the Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury, addressed through the Collector to the heads of the different divisions in the Custom-house, requesting them to adopt some plan by which the present force employed in the Warehouse Bureau and Storekeeper's Department, in the Surveyor's Office and in the Auditor's Department, in the Cashier's Office and in the Naval Office, may be reduced one-fourth without detriment to the public service. The officers in charge of these Bureaus are requested to report their plans for such reduction to the Treasury Department, with all possible dispatch. There is a manifest intention on the part of the Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury, to reduce the present expense of collecting the Revenue in New-York City and throughout the country.

In speaking of Custom House matters it will be perhaps worth mentioning, to state that there are now three important and lucrative vacancies existing in the Custom House—one created by the resignation of JAMES B. CRAIG, as Seizure Clerk, with a salary of $1,500 per annum; another, caused by the removal of HAMILTON BRUCE, former Chief Clerk of the Warehouse Bureau, by order of the Hon. HOWELL COBB—salary also $1,500 per annum; and still another, caused by the dismissal of HENRY M. GRAHAM, former Assistant Appraiser at No. 12 Broad street—salary $2,000 per annum. These vacancies may be filled in a few days—certainly on or before the 15th of the present month.

Message of the Governor of Connecticut.

The new Legislature of Connecticut was organized May 4. THADDEUS WELLES was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and O. H. PERRY was elected Speaker of the House—both Republicans. Gov. BUCKINGHAM's annual Message was delivered. It is brief and comprehensive, giving a general view of the condition of the State and discussing National politics briefly. The State indebtedness has been reduced $33,000 since last year, standing now at $48,620. The expenditures last year were $327,345; receipts $339,911. Balance in the Treasury, $12,566. The School fund, on a capital of $2,043,000, has yielded a revenue of $142,303; and a dividend of $1 30 has been made for the benefit of each child between the ages of 4 and 16. The scholars in the State are numbered at 103 103. Agricultural interests are prosperous. Most of the manufactories are in operation, but the mechanical interests have not fully recovered from the blow of 1857. The State Prison has 203 convicts, and has yielded a small revenue of $1,800. The Governor comments upon the applications for pardons, and counsels the Legislature to exercise caution in this regard. In Connecticut, applications for pardon are made to the Legislature, not to the Executive. With regard to the indigent blind, the Governor wisely recommends an extension of the benefits of the appropriation beyond the present limit of five years. The Hartford Asylum for Deaf Mutes is in a prosperous condition. The Hartford Retreat for the Insane has received State aid to the amount of $24,000 since 1843, and has 226 inmates, more than half of whom are State beneficiaries, sustained at an average cost of $3 75 per week. There is a deficiency in the funds set apart for those unfortunates, growing out of increased expenditures. The attention of the Legislature is directed to the necessity of relief. The Militia system is recommended to favorable action. The State has 602 miles of railway, and the amount of capital paid in is $18,727,000. The net income of the various roads last year was $1,046,404. There are 73 Banks in the State, with an aggregate capital of $21,540,558, and a circulation of $7,584,720. The circulation has increased $3,335,582 during the year, but is a fraction less than the average for the preceding ten years. The deposits in the saving banks amount to $12,968,462. A revision of the Judicial system is recommended. Nothing definite has come of the Boundary Survey.

The President's project for the purchase of Cuba, and his request for unlimited power over the Army and Navy, are commented upon by Gov. BUCKINGHAM unfavorably. Of Slavery, he speaks as follows:

"The citizens of Connecticut regard Slavery as a system that paralyzes industry, dries up the sources of prosperity, obstructs the wheels of progress in the cause of education, civilization and christianity, and conflicts, irreconcilably, with the principles of human liberty. They regard it as the creature of local laws, having no rightful existence beyond State boundaries; and while they will countenance no interference with it, as it exists within the limits of our sister States, they will never acquiesce in its extension, by the General Government, without entering their solemn protest against the exercise of powers so unauthorized by the Constitution, and so hazardous to the tranquillity of the Union."

Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SANITARY CONVENTION DISCUSSED AND APPROVED.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. The first business being the election of officers, Mr. ROYAL PHELPS moved that PELETIAH PERIT be unanimously reëlected for the coming year, as, without unanimous consent he could not, according to the laws of the Chamber, retain the office. The motion being put it was unanimously adopted. Mr. PERIT said he accepted the appointment with the understanding that it should be his last year of service. He explained the nature and objects of the Corporation, and in conclusion recommended the Sag Harbor institution to the care and supervision of the Chamber. The following are the officers elected:

Vice Presidents—Royal Phelps and A. A. Low.

Corresponding Secretary—J. S. Homans.

Recording Secretary—J. S. Homans (temporarily)

Treasurer—Augustus E. Silliman.

Chairman of Arbitration Committee—Robert B. Minturn.

Executive Committee—R. B. Minturn, H. W. Bunton, F. A. Conckling, W. S. Griffiths, J. D. Jones, F. S. Lathrop, M. Lefferts, W. K. Strong, C. H. Marshall, J. DeP. Ogden.

Trustees for the Institute for the Savings of Merchants Clerks—Matthew Maury, H. W. T. Mali, Chas. A. Macy.

Mr. BOGART, the Recording Secretary, declining to serve, a vote of thanks was given him for his past services. Mr. HOMANS was appointed temporarily, and notice of a change of the By-laws was given, rendering one person eligible to hold the joint office of Corresponding and Recording Secretaries.

The following new members were elected: Albert G. Allen, James M. Brown, Calvin B. Camp, Israel G. Corse, James Dixon, F. R. Edson, Samuel Isham, John C. Green, Arnold K. Lewis, Henry Lisles, Alex. M. White, Geo. M. Willett.

F. A. CONKLING was elected a member of the Committee of Arbitration.

A communication was received from Governor MORGAN, accompanying a chart of the Erie Canal, from the Hudson River to the Lake. A vote of thanks was passed for the gift. Mr. BARSTOW, from the Committee on the Usury Law, referred to the defeat of the bill for the repeal of that law by the last Legislature, and recommended that an association be formed to secure that object. The Committee, by request, were discharged.

W. S. GRIFFIN referred, in a few remarks, to the position of the Sanitary Convention upon the subject of Quarantine, as of great importance, as it tended to remove the burdens now imposed by that system upon our commerce. Mr. WETMORE followed, in a denunciation of Quarantine as against the science and civilization of the age, and eulogized the action of the Sanitary Convention on that subject. His report of their proceedings was laid before the Chamber, as the Committee appointed to attend, and the Committee was discharged.

Mr. TILESTON said the Cuba trade of this port would be wholly diverted to other ports unless the Quarantine restrictions were removed. He also highly approved of the doings of the Convention.

Mr. MARSHALL considered the system of Quarantine absurd, and said that disease was propagated by the landing of infected articles, and exposing them, at Quarantine, to the hot sun. The restrictions should be removed.

Mr. PHELPS charged the main difficulties to the men who administered the laws, rather than to the laws themselves.

On motion of Mr. WETMORE it was

Resolved, That the record of the proceedings of the National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, in their session recently held in this City, on the question of the contagious nature of yellow fever, be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to consider and report on the general subject of the Quarantine laws of this State, and upon the legislation required to give effect to the declared sentiments of the Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed such Committee: Messrs. Tileston, Nelson, Funcke, Marshall, Conkling, Opdyke and Wetmore.

A Committee of Three was appointed to examine a new code of marine signals invented by MILLARD. The Committee are Messrs. Morgan, French and Blunt.

Captain MARSHALL moved for the appointment of a Committee to memorialize her Majesty's Government, asking that American merchants may be placed upon a more fair footing in regard to damages arising out of collisions at sea. The subject was referred to the proper Committee. Adjourned.

Later from Bermuda.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS—AMERICAN BARK IN DISTRESS—DISPATCH OF CONVICTS—THE NEW SECRETARY FOR THE ISLAND.

Our files of the *Bermudian* extend to April 27. In its issue of the 20th, that paper says:

"We have no recollection of such cool and stormy weather in the month of April as that which has prevailed here for the last ten days. There was nothing like it in March—a month famous for its inclemency. The wind has been blowing alternately from northwest and southwest, frequently rising to the height of a strong gale, and the temperature is now lower than it was during the preceding month. A gentleman of this town, who has been for more than sixty years a careful observer of the weather, informs us that he recollects no April like the present, except as far back as the year 1803, when the weather during the same month was even more boisterous than it has been at this time; that, then, for three weeks a succession of heavy northwest gales raged here without intermission, disturbing intercourse by water between the distant parts of the island.

A smart southwest gale is raging to-day; the wind blowing, in squalls, with great force, and lashing the waters of the harbor into foam.

The potato crop is coming in. The *Peerless*, with a full cargo, is appointed to sail to-day for New-York; but we regret to hear that the yield in many places has been a serious disappointment to the planters—falling far short of their expectations, and inducing the belief that the whole crop will, after all, not turn out so bountiful a one as appearances promised a month ago.

The onion crop is progressing towards [illegible] in a very encouraging manner, and, if a drouth do not set in, it will be a very good one.

The arrow-root crop will exhibit, we are sorry to bear, a large falling off as compared with the returns of late years. This result is to be attributed to the havoc committed by the great gale of October last."

The American bark *M. B. Harriman*, Capt. SIMMONS, 52 days from Bordeaux, bound to New-York, laden with 400 casks brandy, 100 tons sardines, and wine, nuts, &c., put into St. George's on the 14th of April, in distress, having lost bowsprit, head of foremast, with everything attached, sails, &c.; also had bulwarks and forward-house stove, and lost boat; stem started, and vessel strained forward in her upper works. This damage occurred during a heavy gale, on the 2d April, in about lat. 34° N., lon. 61° W.

The British bark *Chandler* had sailed for England, carrying 156 convicts whose terms had expired.

The new Colonial Secretary, the Hon. M. GERALD KEON, had arrived at the island and taken charge of the records of the office.

Later from Hayti.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL—QUIETUDE OF THE ISLAND—PROSPECTS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

By the arrival of the *Ariel* from Port-au-Prince, we have later advices from the Republic of Hayti.

The island continued quiet, under the new Government, with the exception of a few dissatisfied old place-holders of the former Government. But the populace in general are so unanimous in their appreciation of President GEFFRARD, that nothing is to be feared from those discontented.

The President makes himself very popular amongst all, and especially the Habitants, or country people; because, instead of issuing proclamations in the French language, which the greater part of the people cannot understand, he goes to different parts of the country and town, and in person, and in the Creole tongue, tells them what he wishes.

Never, I suppose, was a better commencement made by any new Government—and if Hayti does not thrive under President GEFFRARD's rule, then there can be no more hope for Hayti than for Mexico. Freedom of speech is now tolerated, besides many of the soldiers are discharged from the regular army, and entered in the National Guard.

The Government are using all their powers to do away with the old tax of the fifths, but, up to the present, on account of the very low state of the Treasury, they were unable so to do.

The Government are anxious that emigration from the colored part of the American population should take place; they will be gladly welcomed to their shores, and not taken in and wronged, as they were in the former emigration.

It is possible that, after a while, St. Domingo may once more be in commercial relations with this part of the island; if so, it will be a great mutual benefit.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* says:

"The Democrats in Tennessee write despondingly to their friends here of the prospect in that State next August. They do not pretend to claim any of the former majorities in the Congressional Districts, and really fear losses which they are not yet willing to confess openly. The Gubernatorial contest commenced on Monday, and the State will be thoroughly canvassed during the next three months. There is a general expectation that the canvass will be conducted with much vigor, and, perhaps, with strong political and personal feeling on both sides. The Opposition are determined to redeem the State, and, for the first time in some years, the old Whig spirit is revived with all its ancient fervor. A success in Tennessee at this time would exert an important influence on the Presidential election, and serve to nationalize the principles, as well as the participation in the result which is so distinctly foreshadowed for 1860."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Meeting of Mayor Wood's Night-Watch—They ask for Pay.—A second meeting of the night watchmen appointed by Mayor Wood and Judge Russell, in accordance with a resolution of the Common Council, pending the contest between the old and new Police, in 1857, was held last evening at No. 124 Seventh-avenue. There were from three to four hundred night-watchmen appointed between the 23d of April and the 3d of July, 1857, and their terms of service vary from two months and a half to a few days only. None of them have received any compensation as yet for their services, and as they were appointed by authority of the Common Council, under the assumed virtue of the old Dongan and Montgomery Charter, they look to that body for their pay, and have organized themselves into an association to prosecute their claims. The meeting (composed of about fifty persons) was called to order by Captain McKee, the Chairman of the first meeting held on the 28th inst., after which Mr. French was elected permanent Chairman of the Association, and Edward J Samon Secretary. Partial reports were presented from the Committees appointed from each Ward at the last meeting, to ascertain the names and terms of service of the watchmen appointed from each Ward. The reports not being full it was moved and seconded that a Committee of three be appointed to search the books of Chief Matsell, and present at the next meeting a complete report of all members of the night watch, the dates of their appointment, and their terms of service. Pending this motion, Capt. McKee moved that the subject be laid on the table for the present, as he had a private matter to lay before the meeting which he thought would suit them better, and might obviate the necessity of any further Committees. This private matter he did not wish to go outside the room, and with all due deference to the reporters, he would move that such persons present as were not members of the association be requested to leave the room. Carried. *Exeunt* reporters. The remaining proceedings it is, of course, impossible to give, but it is understood that the meeting was informed that an offer had been made by competent lawyers to take up the claims of the night-watch and prosecute them at so much per capita, to be paid on the recovery of the claim. A committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the Common Council, setting forth their claims, and in case they should go unheeded, the matter will be placed in the hands of the lawyers, and a long litigation may be anticipated upon the merits of the Dongan and Montgomery Charter.

Meeting of the Trades.—The bricklayers held a meeting last evening at No. 293 Bowery. They now number seven hundred and fifty members on their rolls. They are aiming to obtain $2 per day, beginning on the 16th instant. An election was held for officers, and after the payment of dues they adjourned for one week at the same place. The varnishers and polishers held a meeting at the Steuben House. Several new members were enrolled. Their object is to combine for the better protection of the trade, especially of the apprentice and journeyman. No definite sum has been agreed upon, as yet, as the daily wages of the trade. The tin, slate and metal roofers met at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery. The attendance was large and respectable, their object being, like the other trades, to obtain an advance upon the present wages, and the protection of their craft. They number three hundred upon their roll. The organization was completed by the election of officers, when, after the payment of dues, they adjourned one week.

Youthful Adventurers.—Four boys, Wm. W. West, Chas. and Geo. W. Fowler, and Wm. Carman, their ages varying from nine to thirteen, on Wednesday morning left Jamaica, L. I., unknown to their parents, who reside there. They had no money, and walked to Brooklyn. Having started with the intention of visiting New-York, they were a little puzzled as to how they should get across the ferry. By dodging under the coatskirts of the male passengers, they succeeded in effecting their purpose. They wandered about the City until late in the evening, having, of course, nothing to eat. An officer of the Twenty-second Ward Police, who saw them up town, suspected from their actions, that they had run away from home, and took them to the Station-house. They were furnished with something to eat, and then provided with lodgings. Yesterday morning they were sent home. Their abrupt departure from Jamaica caused a good deal of uneasy apprehension to their parents, and messengers had already been dispatched to this City and elsewhere in search of them.

Tax Commissioners' Deputies and Clerks.—The following Deputy Tax Commissioners, appointed by the Tax Commissioners on Wednesday, were sworn in yesterday: Samuel T. McKinney, William P. Powers, George H. Franklin, Andrew J. Campbell, Charles J. Dodge, James Andrews, Jr., Rich'd Mott, William Sinclair, James Dennis, George L. Loutrel, Warren Brady, and David W. Allen. Each of these officers receives a salary of $2,000 per annum. The following persons, who were appointed Clerks in the Tax Commissioners' office the same day that the Deputy Tax Commissioners were appointed, were also sworn into office yesterday: Alfred S. Dusenberry, Richard G. Newkirk, Thomas O. Davis, Nath'l S. Husted, Henry E. Beach, Thaddeus B. Glover, Jacob L. Smith, Gregory Conner, and John Morgan. Each of the Clerks receives $1,200 per annum. All of these officers are appointed for the term of five years.

Another Charge of Forgery.—Henry Stonehouse, formerly employed on Trow's *City Directory*, was arrested last evening on a charge of forging the name of Haws, Graham & Co., mahogany merchants, to a check for $65 on the Bank of the Republic, on the 31st of December last, and obtaining the money. Stonehouse immediately after the alleged forgery fled to Canada, but returned to the City several days since, and was found last evening playing cards in a saloon called "The Grapes," in Howard-street. On being taken into custody Stonehouse confessed the forgery.

The New-York Sanitary Association.—The Sanitary Association of this City held its monthly meeting last evening in the Cooper Institute, and turned off a good deal of business of a nature pertinent to the Society's good—General Mather occupying the Chair. Arrangements were completed for a public meeting to be held Thursday evening the 19th inst., in the Fourteenth-street Medical College rooms, when interesting addresses are expected. It was agreed to appoint a Committee to report carefully and minutely upon the adulterations in food, but the naming of the Committee was postponed till the next meeting. Brief addresses were made by General P. M. Wetmore, Dr. Griscom, Harris, and others.

Young Men's Christian Association of the University.—This Christian Association, which was organized during the religious interest of last Spring, among the students of the University, is in a prosperous condition. The election for officers for the ensuing year, was held on Wednesday evening last, with the following result: President, Geo. D. Baker; Secretary, Wm. H. Phraner. The Executive Committee consists of the President, *ex officio*, and the following gentlemen: From the Senior Class, Edward Abbott; from the Junior, George Wiley, and from the Sophomore, Wm. H. Beadleston. The Association numbers about forty members, with a prospect of an addition.

Trotting on Union Course.—There was a trot, yesterday, over the Union Course, for a purse of $75, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. D. Tallman named b. g. *Panic*, who won the first, second and fourth heats and the race. H. Woodruff named s. g. *Frank Temple*, who won the third heat, and came in second in the others. S. Hoagland named s. m. *Lady Palmer*, who came in last in the first three, and with *Frank Temple* on the last. Time, 2:35, 2:33, 2:36, 2:38. It was considered the best contested trot of the season. *Panic* was the favorite $100 to $40 previous to starting. The weather was fine and the attendance was large.

Candy-eating Burglars.—Five juvenile burglars, from eight to twelve years of age, named Daniel Dixon, Dennis Caton, Patrick Craig, Patsey Sexton and Michael Tenney, broke into the confectionary shop of Patrick O'Riley, No. 188 East Thirty-third-street, on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and stole candy, cigars, &c., valued at five dollars and upwards. On the latter night they were caught in the act, and two of the youngsters were arrested. They were brought before Justice Quackenbush, yesterday morning, and committed to answer.

Aid Solicited.—Mrs. E. Wells, a very light-colored and intelligent mulatto, is in the City for the purpose of raising money to purchase her sister, who is held as a slave in Missouri. She has already purchased herself, at an expense of $1,600, and her mother at $500. She had also paid $500 towards the $1,000 demanded as the price of another sister, when she died. She has now raised $500 towards the purchase of the only remaining sister, and needs the same amount in addition. She has the strongest possible testimonials, and is undoubtedly worthy of the support and aid of all who have means to bestow upon such a charitable object.

Sailing of the Moses Taylor.—The United States mail steamer *Moses Taylor* left at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Aspinwall, with the California mails and a fair load of passengers. Among the latter were Mrs. J. W. Simonton, of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, three children, mother and servant, and Mr. Charles Simonton, who have left for their new home on the Pacific.

Fire in Thirty-ninth-street.—A small unoccupied frame building in the rear of No. 357 West Thirty-ninth-street, was discovered on fire at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames was soon extinguished—damage about $50. The building is owned by Geo. Shalley, and was fully insured.

Trial Trip.—The new screw steamer *Guatemala*, of the Panama Railroad Company, went on an Engineer's trial-trip yesterday.

Fugitive from Justice.—Hugh Riley, *alias* Blinkey, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of burglary and robbery, committed in Hudson County New-Jersey. He was committed to the Tombs to await a requisition from the Governor, having refused to go without it.

Sailor Drowned.—An English sailor, named Geo. Hervt, fell overboard while intoxicated, from the ship *Sea Swallow*, Pier No. 51 North River, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday afternoon, when a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

For England.—The Cunard steamer *Jura*, (screw,) Captain Moody, left yesterday for Liverpool with 27 passengers and $862,949 in specie. The steamship *Circassian*, also left for Galway, carrying 28 cabin and 166 steerage passengers.

Fire in Bleecker-street.—A trifling fire took place at 8:50 o'clock last evening in a tinsmith shop, No. 273 Bleecker-street.

Young Woman Stabbed in the Fourth Ward.

A stabbing affray occurred in the Fourth Ward about 10 o'clock last evening, in which a young girl named Bridget Freeman received wounds in the breast which will no doubt prove fatal. The assailant is named John Joyce, and he carries on the tailoring business in a tenement house at No. 24 Cherry-street. In the same house there lives a widow woman named Freeman, whose daughter Bridget, the person stabbed, resided with her. Joyce was anxious to obtain the daughter's hand in marriage; but Mrs. Freeman was not partial to the tailor, and hence the feelings of Joyce towards the old lady were not pleasant. At the hour stated above, Joyce proceeded to the apartment of Mrs. Freeman, in which were assembled Mrs. Freeman, her daughter, and a number of their friends. Joyce was apparently in a pleasant mood when he entered the room, and commenced a conversation with the mother. After a few minutes he made a proposition for the hand of Bridget. This subject did not please Mrs. Freeman, and words led to blows; and during a scuffle that ensued Joyce assaulted the old lady with a large pair of shears which he had in his hand. Bridget rushed in to assist her mother, when Joyce turned on her and stabbed her with the point of the shears, inflicting several ugly wounds in the breast. She fell to the floor bleeding profusely. Joyce fled to his own room, and remained there until arrested by the Police. Police Surgeon Waterman was sent for, and on examining the wounded girl found she had been stabbed in six different places, mostly in the left breast. Four of the stabs were "penetrating" wounds, and one lunge reached the left lung. The girl was removed to the Hospital, and will, no doubt, die from the wounds. Joyce is an Irishman, about 21 years of age, and, on being questioned, did not deny committing the deed. He was perfectly cool, and says the deed was done without premeditation.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

ANOTHER NOMINATION FOR CITY INSPECTOR RETURNED TO THE MAYOR—THE COST OF LIGHTING THE CITY—OPENING OF WHITEHALL-STREET—FURTHER ISSUE OF CENTRAL PARK STOCK—CONTRACTS AWAITING ACTION.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, Alderman Brady offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to report to this Board, at its next meeting, the reasons why the resolution directing him to advertise for proposals, and to contract for the repairing of the City Hall, has not been complied with by him. It was adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayor, setting forth that he considered that the Board, in returning his nomination of Nicholas Dimond for City Inspector, had thereby rejected it, and nominating Jacob Windmuller for City Inspector in place of George W. Morton.

Alderman Stephens moved that the communication be respectfully returned to the Mayor. He sketched the history of the controversy with regard to the City Inspectorship, and claimed that Mr. Morton, under the Charter, properly continued to hold the office of City Inspector until his successor was duly appointed. Until the Committee to which the nomination of Dr. Foster was referred reported, no action could be taken on any other nomination. The Mayor had thought differently, perhaps because he had the opinion of legal advisers, perhaps from reasons best known to himself. It was said that, since Jan. 1, the interests of the City had suffered. If this was so the responsibility rested with the Mayor, who had no right to paralyze the arm of Mr. Morton by refusing to sign pay-warrants for him and his employes. The Mayor was pursuing a revolutionary course, and one that was inconsistent with the public interests and his own.

Alderman Bradley hoped the communication would not be sent back to the Mayor. He was ready to confirm any Democrat that was sent in. But one meeting of the Committee that had the City Inspectorship in charge had been called.

Alderman Boole said three meetings had been called.

Alderman Bradley said Dr. Foster, having withdrawn his name, was in the same condition as if he had died, and the labors of the Committee were therefore at an end. He believed that every time a nomination was sent back it was rejected. He was satisfied that his Democratic colleagues did not intend to place themselves in a false position. He moved that Mr. Windmuller's nomination be confirmed.

The President declared the motion out of order.

Alderman Bradley moved that it be laid on the table.

This was lost, (yeas 3, nays 9,) Aldermen Adams, Peck and Bradley voting in the affirmative.

The Board directed that the nomination be returned to the Mayor, Ayes 9, Nays 3.

Alderman Peck moved that the Committee that has the City Inspectorship in charge be discharged.

Alderman Boole said that inasmuch as some arrangements had been made to call the Committee together next Monday he was opposed to the motion. He moved that it be laid on the table and this was agreed to.

A communication was received from the acting Street Commissioner submitting a statement of the cost of certain work and supplies for the lighting of the City for the present year by contract and otherwise, from which it appears that a reduction of $63,318 60 has been effected upon the amount expended for the same purposes in 1857. Mr. Lovell states that a further reduction will be made which will nearly or quite cover the amount of the salaries of the Inspectors of Lamps. It was directed that the communication be entered on file.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of paying the assessment on property of the Corporation in the matter of widening Reade-street, amounting to $32,470, and the assessment on property of the Corporation in the matter of widening and straightening Whitehall-street, amounting to $12,450. The report was laid over.

The Board directed that 2,500 copies of the acts passed by the recent Legislature relative to this City be printed.

The report of the Committee on Ordinances in favor of granting the petition of milkmen, asking that an Inspector of Milk be appointed to examine the milk cans at the Harlem Railroad dépôt, was recommitted.

The resolution of the Councilmen in favor of the actual opening of Whitehall-street, on May 1, next, was amended by providing that the opening take place forthwith, and returned to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of the further issue of $300,000 of the Central Park Improvement Fund. The report was adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayor transmitting two lists, one from the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board and one from the acting Street Commissioner, of awards of contracts made by them now, before, and awaiting the action of the Common Council. The lists embrace twenty-one contracts, principally for the construction of sewers, and thirty-one contracts for regulating and paving streets, repairs and other work to public buildings, wharves and piers. The Mayor says a few of these contracts have laid so long in the hands of Committees that now it is unnecessary to confirm them, but if most of the others are not soon acted on it will be impracticable to commence work under them during the present year, and they must lay over for another season. He calls attention to the number of assessment lists for work already completed awaiting confirmation, to the fact that a recent act of the Legislature requires immediate action with regard to them; that the City has already been called on to pay large sums for interest to contractors on account of delay in the confirmation of assessment lists, and that the Corporation itself is compelled to raise and pay interest on money advanced towards work mentioned in such lists. It was directed that the communication be printed.

A motion to amend Alderman Peck's resolution, appropriating $5,000 for the Fourth of July celebration, by making the appropriation $7,000, was lost.

Alderman Adams said $100,000 would not satisfy those who only wanted an appropriation for celebrating the day so that they could go on drunken sprees.

The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Arts and Sciences, with regard to the propriety of leasing Reservoir-square to the American Institute, was taken from the table, briefly discussed, and laid on the table again.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

Board of Councilmen.

CHANGE OF THE HOUR OF MEETING—FOURTH OF JULY—MISSING CONTRACTS.

The Board met last evening at 6 o'clock. A resolution was adopted to meet hereafter at 5 P. M.

Councilman Bickford offered a resolution directing the appointment of a Committee of five to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July and appropriating the sum of —— dollars therefor. Laid over.

A resolution was adopted allowing the proprietors of the Madison-avenue stages to place ten additional omnibuses on the line.

The Mayor sent in a communication containing a list of twenty-one contracts for the construction of sewers, and thirty-one for the regulating and paving of streets, repairs and other work to public buildings and wharves and piers, most of which it is absolutely necessary should be completed during the present season, but which have not been acted upon by the various Committees to which they were referred. The communication was laid on the table and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

The Board directed that the actual widening of Reade and Whitehall streets should take place forthwith.

After acting upon some unimportant general orders, the Board adjourned until Monday evening.

The Trowbridge Zoölogical collection, donated to the University of Michigan by Lieut. W. P. Trowbridge, U. S. N., numbers 1,899 specimens. The Regents state that the collection is to be increased by additions promised by the Smithsonian Institution, and by naturalists.

Obituary.

Matt Peel, the celebrated bone-player and delineator of negro eccentricities, died at Buffalo on Tuesday night. He had been ill for several months, but continued to perform whenever his health would permit. He was announced to appear on the evening before his death, but was too unwell. The real name of deceased was Matthew Flannery. He was born in Brooklyn in 1829, and commenced his career as a public performer about the year 1847.

Circular.

The undersigned invite purchasers of Men's Spring Clothing, for their own use, to the large and varied assortment, got up with more than usual care in style of cut, make, and selection of goods. No pains are spared to have everything well-made and well and appropriately trimmed, so as to give the greatest value to the purchaser for the amount of money paid. As we never deviate from the marked price in selling, we use great care in fixing the price, so that it will be as low or lower than can be found elsewhere, of the same quality in every respect.

Our Custom Department never gave such universal satisfaction as during the present season. The cutters are first-class, and the assortment of piece goods as desirable as can be found.

The great reputation of A. M. & Co. in Boys' Clothing supersedes the necessity of saying more than that the assortment already in store is larger and more desirable than ever.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.
No. 441 Broadway,
Between Canal and Grand sts.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.

For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.

The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Genuine Cocoaine, FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.
PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Removal.
PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Druggists, have removed from No. 4 Fletcher-st. to No. 15 Beekman, near Nassau-st.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 162 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

A Word to Parents.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHING!
NOW READY
IN
GREAT VARIETY,
At CORNELL'S
BOYS' CLOTHING STORE,
31 John-st.,
Cor. Nassau.

The Prince Albert Hat.
Dashing and Dressy.
The Great Hit of the Season.
Young men, look at it.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

The Prince Albert Hat.
King of Black Silk Hats
For Young Men.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

The Prince Albert Hat.
Young Men express only one
Opinion of this Dashing
And Novel Style.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

The Prince Albert Hat.
A Peerless Silk Hat.
It leaves the Crowd of Styles
Far Behind.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Spring. Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers,
SPRING. Children's and Youths' SCHOOL SHOES.
SPRING. No. 336 Bowery is the place to purchase articles of the best material, artistically finished, at the lowest prices.
J. R. MILLER.

Late Fire at Houston, Texas.
HOUSTON, Texas, April 18, 1859.
Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:
Gentlemen: You have doubtless heard of the conflagration in our town on the night of the 28th February last, which consumed our entire buildings and a large amount of goods. We had our books and papers in one of your large Herring's Patent Safes, and they came out all O. K.
W. R. WILSON.
Herring's Patent Champion Safes with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks, for sale by the subscribers.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats, Mice and all other Vermin and Insects.
50,000 boxes sold in one month.
For sale from 25 cents to $1 by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 253 accidental fires, and have NEVER failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y.
No. 87 Gravier-st., N. O.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.
Our magnificent assortment of NEW STYLES OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

Something New.
C. BARNARD'S VULCANIZED PENS—An extraordinarily easy writing pen, and far more durable than any made from steel; for sale by the following stationers: Benjamin F. Corlies, No. 31 Nassau-st.; W. D. Roe & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; Bowne & Co., No. 150 Pearl-st., near Wall; Nathan Lane & Co., No. 69 Wall-st.; C. Gildersleve, No. 17 William-st.; Biglow & Bleecker, No. 18 William-st.; C. F. Sonneborn, No. 142 Nassau st.; John Armour, No. 7 Beekman-st.; and wholesale by Cook, Merritt & Brown, No. 18 Beekman-st.; Bowen, Holmes & Co., No. 320 Broadway; Robbins, Royce & Hard, No. 70 Reade-st.

Steel Against Feathers.
HOWE'S UNRIVALED ELLIPTIC SPRING BED BOTTOMS, FROM $4 50 TO $6.
AT RETAIL AT NO. 378 BROADWAY.

Spring Clothing, Neatly Made,
from latest styles of goods,
To order or ready made, at
DRUMGOLD & PROCH S,
No. 214 Broadway.

Lester's Sewing Machines.
LOCK STITCH. AGENTS WANTED.
Salesrooms No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. LESTER.

To the Ladies.
JOSEPH LOCKITT, SON & CO.' would especially recommend to their particular consideration their Establishment, No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, where every description of Dress and Mantilla Trimmings and Fringes can be obtained of the recent importations, and at the most economical prices.
Fluting and Pinking done to order. Fringes and Trimmings made to match.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

War, Caution, War.
All the ladies and all the people should use caution and buy a bottle of DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB JAUNDICE BITTERS, which will cleanse the blood and purify and regulate the whole system. The only medicine that will cure all the Spring complaints. Sold by Druggists, 25c. and 37c. a bottle.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Removal.—Defiance Salamander Safe Dépôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Sweet May has Come.—Ladies who wish to promenade can find beautiful gaiters from 12s to 20s.; slippers and ties, 6s. and 7s. per pair; with boys', misses' and infants' boots and shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Clirehugh's Wig Factory, No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton st, up stairs Call and see his new styles, light, durable, and elegant, and a perfect fit warranted. All his work is first-class, and at all prices.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Also sold at No. 399 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Fioralia for the same.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 417 Broadway.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Shirts made to order, to fit, sewed by hand, and of fine materials, at JACKSON & PURDY'S,
Shirt Warehouse,
No. 647 Broadway.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner, at No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

MARRIED.

Brett—Haynes.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 4, by the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Marcus A. Brett, of Fishkill, to Laura S. Haynes, grand-daughter of Comfort Starr, of this City.

Simpson—Taylor.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., James R. Simpson to Sarah L., daughter of William B. Taylor, Esq., all of this City.

Jackson—Williams.—In Bloomingdale, on Wednesday, May 4, in St. Michael's Church, by the Rev. T. M. Peters, David S. Jackson, Jr., to Elizabeth S., daughter of A. V. Williams, M. D.

DIED.

Morris.—In this City, on Thursday, May 5, William Henry, infant son of Wm. H. and Maria W. Morris, aged 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 98 West 13th st., without further invitation.

Parker.—In this City, on Thursday, May 5, suddenly, James Parker, in the 66th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at No 4 2d-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Slakell.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 4, Mrs. Cynthia A., widow of the late John Slakell, aged 55 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral this (Friday) afternoon at her late residence, No. 105 Ludlow, corner of Delancy-st.

Wall.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 4, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Rebecca, wife of William Wall, aged 41 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 20 Columbia st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Smith.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 5, John Smith, a native of Scotland, aged 87 years.

His friends, and those of the late Archer H. Drake, his son-in-law, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 469 Hudson st.

Smith.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 4, Lucretia Caroline, only daughter of Charles H. and Lucretia C. Smith, aged 5 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on Friday, May 6, at 12 o'clock noon, without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Phœnix.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 4, J. Phillips Phœnix, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Friday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to the family vault, Morristown, N. J.

Secor.—In this City, on Thursday, May 5, Jeronimus Alstyne Secor, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 240 East 7th-st., this (Friday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

Carman.—On Wednesday, May 4, Edward Martindale, son of David and Elvira Carman, aged 3 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from Friends' meeting-house, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock, on sixth day morning.

Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

Furman.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 5, after a short illness, Nathan Furman, Jr., aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 39 Nevins st.

Paul.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 5, after a short illness, James C. Paul, M. D., of New-York.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 91 Henry-st., on Saturday, May 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Sutcliffe.—At Claremont, N. J., on Thursday, May 5, Ann, eldest daughter of Henry and Ellen Sutcliffe, aged 19 years and 4 days.

Funeral services will take place from Grace Church, Jersey City, on Saturday, May 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Maynard.—On Tuesday, May 3, of jaundice, Mr. James Maynard, of London, England, aged 80 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, May 10, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 148 Canton-st., Brooklyn.

R. R. R.

The Regular Army and the Regular Faculty.—The art of War has made immense progress within the present century. Cannon that hit their mark at ten miles are announced as having been invented in Europe. But what is the "Science of Medicine" doing? It follows the same formula now that it followed two hundred years ago. Calomel, opium, the lancet, leeches and blisters are its main reliance, as they were then. To men outside the profession belongs the credit of more efficient systems of medication. RADWAY'S Remedies are as great improvements on the old hit-or-miss routine of the dispensary as the Minnié Rifle is on the old-fashioned trumpet-mouthed blunderbuss! They grapple with and subdue disease with the same certainty that a steam engine performs its allotted task. They do more than this—they reach beyond and behind the malady to the constitution of the patient, giving him new stamina, and as it were a fresh lease of life. In malarious fevers, cholera, cholic, flux, dysentery, scrofula, bilious disorders, affections of the kidneys, the spleen, the skin, the muscles and the glands, as well as in consumptive cases, they are achieving victories which put the pharmacopœia and Materia Medica of the faculty to shame. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF relieves the patient from the most excruciating paroxysm of pain, in a few minutes; RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS quickly correct all irregularities and derangements of the liver, spleen, stomach, bowels, kidneys, nerves, skin, heart, and regulates each and every organ to the healthy performance of its duties. If the bowels are costive, the kidneys sluggish, the liver torpid or engorged, a dose or two of these Pills removes these difficulties, and health and regularity reign supreme, in the place of disease and disorder.

RADWAY'S Remedies are sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

142 FULTON-STREET. 142
A splendid stock of Spring clothing.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
Fine black Frock Coats.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
Superior Business Coats.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
Beautiful assortment of Spring Vests.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
Splendid assortment of Spring Pants.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
I have now on hand a large and superior stock of ready-made Spring clothing, which I am offering at such low prices that a discerning public can fully appreciate. Remember No. 142 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., New-York.
E. DeGROOT.

GENIN'S HAT STORE,

REMOVED TO NO. 507 BROADWAY,

CONNECTING WITH HIS BAZAAR.

We are now receiving and opening some very large invoices of
MANTEL CLOCKS,
BRONZES, PARIAN STATUARY
AND
GENUINE SEVRES CHINA,
having the stamp of the Royal Factory, among which are some pieces formerly belonging to
KING LOUIS PHILIPPE,
and purchased at the sale of his effects.
Many of the above goods are of an entirely new class, and never before imported into this country, and we can recommend them for their
EXCEEDING RICHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND ELEGANCE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

GAS FIXTURES.
We are now opening some new patterns of
GAS CHANDELIERS
That excel anything previously offered in this market for both
BEAUTY AND CHEAPNESS.
Persons in want of gas fixtures are requested to call and examine our stock
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

FRENCH CHINA,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
In great variety and at very low prices; also, French clocks, French bronzes, Parian ware, porcelain vases, &c., &c. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

DICKENS' NEW NOVEL.
"A TALE OF TWO CITIES." Splendidly Illustrated.
Printed from early proof-sheets, for which HARPER & BROTHERS pay the Author
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

CURTIS'S NEW SERIAL—"TRUMPS"—Continued.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION—FESTIVITIES AT SAN JOSE, Illustrated from Photographs taken on the spot.

The Experience of Abner Howe at PIKE'S PEAK, with Beautiful Illustrations.

Portrait of COUNT CAVOUR, with Biographical Sketch.

MISS HOSMER'S STUDIO AT ROME.

The above, together with a Thrilling Tale of New-York Life, an admirable Letter from the Paris Special Correspondent, Complete Directions for the Management of the Flower-Garden, by the Author of the Weekly Farmer; Chess Chronicle, The Lounger, Market and Financial Reports, Editorials, Comicalities, Poetry, and all the News of the Week—will be found in this week's

HARPER'S WEEKLY, Price Five Cents.

NEW BOOKS.
PRINTED FROM THE ADVANCE SHEETS.
DAVENPORT DUNN COMPLETE.
LEVER'S NEW WORK.
DAVENPORT DUNN;
A MAN OF OUR DAY.
BY CHARLES LEVER.
Author of "Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon," "Harry Lorrequer," "Horace Templeton," "Tom Burke, of Ours," "Arthur O'Leary," "Jack Hinton, the Guardsman," "Kate O'Donoghue," "The Knight of Gwynne," "Con Cregan, the Irish Gil Blas," etc. Printed from the advance sheets purchased from the author.
With beautiful Illustrations by Phiz.
Price 50 cents a copy.
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The reputation of Charles Lever is world-wide. The popularity of his novels, "Charles O'Malley," "Jack Hinton," "Harry Lorrequer," and others, has scarcely been exceeded by those of Charles Dickens, while they far eclipse the writings of Bulwer, Ainsworth, &c., in the favor of the reading world. The present novel is the most matured and perfect of Lever's works. It is full of his genial humor, brilliant wit and speaking daguerreotypes of striking characters; while in force and vividness of description it exceeds all he has hitherto written. Lever has taken a long time to prepare the materials for this work, and he comes out from his protracted silence like a giant refreshed for his mental labor.
We have also just issued a new and uniform edition of the other works of Charles Lever as follows:
CHARLES LEVER'S WORKS.
All neatly done up in paper covers.
Charles O'Malley........Price 50 cents.
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Davenport Dunn; a Man of Our Day........50 cents.
Published by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.
To whom all orders must come addressed. Copies of any one or all of the above will be sent, per mail, to any one, free of postage, on receipt of the price.
For sale by F. A. BRADY, DICK & FITZGERALD, W. J. POOLEY & CO., and by all other booksellers and news agents in this City and all over the United States.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English..10s. to 15s. per yard.
Tapestry and Brussels, best English..4s. to 11s. per yard.
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles....4s. to 8s. per yard.
Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

HARDWARE.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., New-York.
RIM and MORTICE LOCKS,
SAFE NIGHT LATCHES,
BRASS and IRON BOLTS
SILVER-PLATED DOOR NOBS.
Agents for
BOCK'S PORCELAIN GOODS,
Wholesale and retail.

PETER K. DEYO,
ADVERTISING AGENT,
OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.
All desirous of advertising through his (Mr. Deyo's) agency, can do so with the *fullest confidence in all his representations.*—*N. Y. Express, March 4, 1859.*

STEELE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT FEATHER DUSTERS,
Have REMOVED from No. 53 Nassau-st., to the
BROWN-STONE BUILDING,
NO. 3 PARK-ROW, (opposite the Astor-House.)

FINKLE & LYON'S
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

DR. JAMES McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP exercises an influence over Consumption and Bronchitis unparalleled in medical practice, arresting the cough, healing and strengthening the lungs, promoting expectoration, and inducing sleep. Price $1. Dépôt No. 5 Beekman-st., and sold by druggists.

PUMICE-STONE SOAP—A SUPERIOR ARTICLE for Scouring and Whitening the Hands—removing, as if by magic, stains of all kinds, ink, pitch, varnish, &c. No counting-house or workshop should be without it. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

MARAVILLA. MARAVILLA.
MARAVILLA.
To everybody afflicted with BALDNESS.
To everybody troubled with DANDRUFF.
To everybody annoyed by their Hair falling out.
To everybody suffering from SICK HEADACHE.
A remedy at last discovered.
MARAVILLA.
MARAVILLA. MARAVILLA.
The proprietors of this justly celebrated preparation beg to offer the Maravilla to the public as a complete Hair Restorer. They do not feel it their duty to denounce other preparations advertised to produce similar results; nor to insult the patience and good sense of the public by long-winded testimonials; suffice it to say, the Maravilla will bring back the Hair when apparently entirely gone; and if used as directed,
WILL PRODUCE GLOSSY CURLS,
And preserve to the Hair
ITS NATURAL COLOR,
though one live to the age of three-score and ten.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, and by the Proprietors,
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., Perfumers.
Price, 50 cents. No. 96 Maiden-lane.

PARIS FANCY GOODS.
FREEMAN, RYER & CO.,
No. 13 Maiden-lane,
Are receiving, per every steamer, a choice assortment of FRENCH NOVELTIES, consisting of FANS, of Pearl, Bone, Sandal, and Citron wood, of all styles; TRAVELING BAGS, SATCHELS, PORTE MONNAIES, Cabas CLOCK, BRONZES, PAINTINGS, CRYSTAL AND GILT GOODS, Tortoise Shell COMBS; Ivory, Buffalo, and Rosewood BRUSHES, OPERA GLASSES, JET GOODS, DRESSING AND WORK CASES, RICH GILT HEAD ORNAMENTS in great variety, &c., and which they solicit the Trade to examine, with inducements worthy their attention.

BALDWIN'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the business.
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
One of the largest
NEW AND MOST TASTY STOCKS OF READY-MADE
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS
EVER OFFERED.
The CUSTOMERS' DEPARTMENT not equaled.
COMPETITION DEFIED.
SPRING STYLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION READY.
Ladies are invited to call and examine the Children's Department, which is not in any way excelled by any in the world.
F. B. BALDWIN.

KEROSENE OILS.
NOTICE.
The enlargement of the Kerosene Works being now completed, we give notice that ALL Orders from the TRADE will be filled promptly, at New Tariff Prices.
KEROSENE OIL, on examination, will be found to be the only perfect Coal Oil yet offered, and to burn 25 per cent longer than any of the imitations in market.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 83 Pearl-st.,
New-York.

PROCLAMATION.
The first session of the Glenwood Parliament will assemble at the Governor General's Residence, (Warburton-avenue,) on THURSDAY, May 12, at 8 o'clock. Cabinet session at 7½ o'clock. By order of
DEACON OF GLENWOOD, Presiding Officer.
Dr. Mather, Minister of Finance and Morals.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER
IN ITS NATURAL STATE.
The greatest Purifier of the Blood yet discovered. A fresh supply just received from the Spring.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS, FURS AND DRY Goods from Moths. In putting away clothing, furs, curtains, &c. for the season sprinkle freely with LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER. It is natural death to everything of the insect species. Moths will not come near it. Throw it about your carpets, bedding, closets, &c., it is perfectly clean. Upholsterers should put it in all furniture; Clothiers, dry goods merchants, manufacturers, furriers and gardeners should use freely.
Moths in furs, bugs in beds,
Roaches crawling on your floor,
Rats and mice in barns and sheds,
These shall never plague you more.
Lyon, with his Powder, slays
All the insects that annoy;
And his Pills, beyond all praise,
Every rat and mouse destroy.
Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine-bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are such death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row, N. Y.
Houses, ships and public buildings cleared of vermin by contract.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
—The annual meeting of members of this Association will be held in the Lecture-Room, Clinton-Hall, Astor-place, TUESDAY EVENING, May 10, 1859, at 7 o'clock, when the annual report will be presented.
The annual election for officers of the Association will be held at Clinton-Hall, Astor place, TUESDAY, May 17, 1859. Polls open from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M. By order of the Board.
JOS. H. LECOUR, Rec. Sec'y.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.
—A Special Meeting of the New-York Typographical Union No. 6 will be held in the Tammany Hall Committee Room, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. All members are requested to be present, as business of importance will be transacted. By order.
B. F. GLASBY, Vice-President.
Robert Dack, Secretary.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS—THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive orders for cleaning, polishing and renovating pianos, folding doors, and every kind of furniture. Furniture cleaned and polished without removal and without soiling the finest carpet. Parties whose furniture may suffer from May moving, may have it made as good as new. Address MARTIN, Box No. 165, Times Office

DOCTOR BRONSON HAS REMOVED TO No. 183 2d-av., where he will continue in the practice of surgery.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being both nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE, BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST. A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also on Staten Island; at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,200 to $30 000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE. A valuable corner opposite the Park. Also 2 or 3 corners on Broadway, above the Park. Also a large lot above Canal-st. Also 2 lots on White-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Also 1 lot corner of Church and White-st., and one lot on Worth st.—all valuable for business purposes.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY, ON THE CORNERS OF READE AND DUANE STREETS—The above property comprises the northeast corner of Reade-st., and the southeast corner of Duane st. This property is worthy the attention of those desiring an unsurpassed business or banking location, being situated on two wide streets, and in the centre of the best business portion of the City. For further particulars, terms, &c., &c., apply to JAMES GEMMEL, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FOR EXCHANGE.—I HAVE A FIRST-CLASS house, near the Central Park, with gas, bath, Croton water, &c.; three lots in this City, 3x10 each; four lots in Milwaukee Falls, Wis., 4x8 each; and four farms (mostly woodland) in Michigan, I will exchange for a good business, or for a stock of goods, or a farm in this State or East or South. No real estate broker need answer this without he has the real thing. Drug store, boots and shoes, dry goods, millinery goods, &c., will be taken if an exchange be made immediately, or a farm. Address SAMUEL SPRING, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 25x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 39 Water st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, with gas, water closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st. near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 9th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, ARCHITECTURAL designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 953 Broadway, near Madison square. No charge for plans not approved of.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, four story brown stone front house No. 139 West 34th st. This house has been put in perfect order, with plate glass, and painted throughout. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,088 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A very valuable house-lot on Columbia st., east side, near Pierrepont st., two minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, at a very reasonable price. Apply to A. WESSON, No. 5 Park place, New-York.

FOR SALE—EAST BROADWAY.—THE HOUSE and lot No. 51 East Broadway, 25 feet wide and 87 feet deep. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY AND ATTIC house, situate on the south side of 10th-st., two doors east of 3d-av. For terms, apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOUR YEARS' LEASE FOR SALE—OF A VERY DESIRABLE STORE IN BROADWAY. Inquire at No. 523 Broadway (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. It will be sold for $12,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. E. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE, IN PLYMOUTH Conn., within one half mile of the Naugatuc Railroad station. The house is situated near the Congregational and Episcopal Churches, on a lot of about two acres. It is a two-story frame building, with four large rooms on the first floor, aside from the hall, kitchen, &c.; three large rooms on the second floor, and four of a smaller size. There is an adjoining building, 22x28 feet, one story high, an ice-house, barn, and one stable, (two stories,) 30x40 feet. There is also on the same lot a two-story brick store, which may be sold with the house, or separately; also, a few rods from the premises, a lot containing six or seven acres of mowing and pasture land, and an orchard on the same. For further particulars, inquire of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO., Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes ride from Chambers-st. station to the house; eight trains a day each way. A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted, and in perfect order; has 17 rooms, with the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout, good stable, hennery and carriage-house, with room for coachman; seven acres, in good order, and well-covered with fruit and shade trees, an excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c. Possession at once. For terms, inquire of W. R. BABCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to WM. S. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ½ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt. The dwelling house, an elegant structure, 5 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides a kitchen and cellarage, water-closet and bath-room, with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, and barn, stables, chicken-yard, &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps; situated in the village of Bloomingview, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each ½ hour sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Dépôt; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place, for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, IN consequence of the owner going to Europe, at Fordham Heights, Westchester County, a neat house, containing thirteen rooms, furnace, range and water in the kitchen; a stable, carriage-house, and other out-houses. There are about three acres of ground, well stocked with shade and fruit trees, and a garden already planted with vegetables. A horse, cow and poultry can be supplied, if wanted. For further particulars inquire of W. S. JARVIS, Real-estate Agency, corner Canal and Baxter sts., or of P. DUFFY, Fordham Dépôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Eastchester, one mile from the New-Haven Railroad Dépôt at Mount Vernon; thirty minutes' from the City; modern house, two stories, basement, and attic, and carriage-house, all in the best condition; fruit, flowers, and ornamental trees, well shaded, near the Episcopal and Methodist churches, and good schools; salt water bathing on the premises; price, $3,500, or $250 per year. Apply to
FRANCIS E. SMITH,
No. 727 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. G. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—NEAR THE Neptune House, a beautiful country seat furnished, immediately upon the river; five acres in flower and kitchen garden, with choice fruit; gardener kept; fruit and vegetables supplied; good bathing, fishing and boating; 15 minutes to the cars, three to the steamboat. Trains from 27th-st. at 7 and 9 A. M., and 12:45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, on the place.

TO LET AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A LARGE and beautiful house, in complete order, with water and gas throughout, situated at the north end of the village, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country, formerly occupied by L. P. Dodge, Esq. For further particulars, inquire of J. C. MASTERS, Newburgh, or to D. McDOWELL, No. 40 Park place, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—TO LET FURNISHED, a large, handsome, brown-stone house on New-York Bay, 4 miles from Jersey City, on a stage route, location unsurpassed, garden, coach and stable accommodation attached. Immediate entry will be given, the family being about to leave for Europe. For particulars apply to S. B. HUTCHINS, No. 36 John-st., or on the premises to JAMES CURRIE.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED DOUBLE house, fifteen rooms, water and wash-tubs in kitchen; with a detached cottage, seven rooms, at Fordham, eight miles from 26th-st. by Harlem Railroad, 2½ acres of land, barn, stable, garden, fruit, &c. Terms moderate. Mostly boarded out by two adults; other boarders privileged. Apply to W. B. COX, No. 229 Pearl st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—FOR THE season or longer, at Saratoga Springs, pleasantly situated on Circular-st., near the Empire Spring, with barn on back street attached. For particulars inquire at No. 43 West 21st-st., New-York, or the Hon. ABRAHAM BOCKUS, Saratoga Springs.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW and just newly painted, with large garden, pleasantly situated on a retired street in the village of Flushing, L. I., six minutes' walk from Railroad dépôt. Communication almost hourly. Desirable location for a small family, and perfectly healthy. Rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Dobbs' Ferry on Hudson River, one hour from City. An elegant gothic cottage, barn, carriage and greenhouse, with 15 acres of land, fine garden planted, fruit in every variety. Ten minutes walk from dépôt and steamboat landing. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale in the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J., contains about 11 acres of land, beautifully shaded with forest and evergreen trees, situated on high ground, within 10 minutes' walk of the dépôt; abounds with all kinds of the most choice fruit; the mansion-house is large, built in the most substantial, and finished in the best manner, with bathrooms, hot and cold water throughout the house, and built at a cost of about $17,000. The out-buildings are in proportion to the mansion house, fine roomy and expensive. This property must be seen to be appreciated, as it is the most noble and desirable property to be found in New Jersey or elsewhere, and is worthy any gentleman's notice who is desirous of a very superior residence. Price, $25 000—terms easy. Also, several small farms. One of 40 acres, within the village, abounds with choice fruit, good buildings, fine lawn around the house, good garden, land in a high state of cultivation; ice-house filled for use, &c. Also, one farm, 206 acres; one, 341 acres. For particulars, call on S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the dépôt, Madison. Also, beautiful building sites in the village.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, AT RIVERDALE.—40 minutes' ride from 31st-st., by the Hudson River Railroad, and 5 minutes' walk from the dépôt to premises; 16 trains daily House two stories recently painted, in perfect order, and handsomely furnished; grounds in fine condition, having been heavily manured last fall; variety of forest trees, shrubbery, flowering vines, and fancy flower garden. Also, superior vegetable garden planted; strawberries, raspberries, &c. Uninterrupted view of the Hudson (north and south) for 40 miles. Perfectly healthy and no musquitoes. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, auctioneer, No. 24 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN NEW ROCHELLE.—A commodious and convenient dwelling-house, in perfect order, large barn and out-houses, together with 3 acres of first-rate land, garden, &c; situated on the Pelham Road, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent islands; within 5 minutes' walk of the Neptune House Steamboat Landing, and 10 minutes' drive of the Railroad Station. For further particulars, apply to E. W. GULAGER, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHY village of Yonkers, a cottage, in the Gothic style, containing a cellar, kitchen, dining and sitting rooms, parlor and four bedrooms, about three quarters of an acre of ground, prettily laid out, with fruit and shade trees, &c., situated on Palisade-av.—the best in Yonkers—and commanding an uninterrupted valley and water view of thirty miles. Price, $6,250. R. MAJOR, No. 442 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED. located in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., 2½ miles from the Harlem Railroad, and about 40 miles from New-York. As a pleasant, quiet, and healthy Summer residence, it cannot be surpassed. The place contains about 5 acres, including a fine garden and a variety of choice fruit trees, and will be rented for six months or a year. Apply to G. MILLER, No. 35 Pearl-st., or G. W. MILLER, on the premises.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS to lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes; a double horizontal steam engine of 60-horse power each, and locomoters; boilers put in the building this Spring; 100 feet of dock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad dépôt and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot-air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, IF TAKEN BEFORE the 7th of May, an elegant residence on the Bluff, overlooking King's Bridge and Harlem River, and near King's Bridge, in Westchester County, fully furnished, with garden in fine order, green-house, ice house filled, three cows, &c., will be let to a careful family for 6 or 12 months at a low rent, as the family intend traveling. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, AT YONKERS—A first-class residence; the house is in complete order, has gas, range, heater, &c., and from every part there is an unsurpassed view of the Hudson River; the grounds—100x218—are stocked with a carefully selected variety of fruits, strawberries, &c. Apply to W. H. BEERS, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Tubby Hook, on the Hudson River between 210th and 211th sts., three minutes' walk from the depot; house large and convenient, with water, gas, &c.; grounds containing two and three fifths acres, in terraces, lawn, &c., &c. For particulars, apply to A. R. VAN NEST, No. 50 Warren-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN GREENWICH, CONN.—A fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, near the dépôt, with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c.; buildings in fine order. Will be sold cheap, or let to a good tenant for the Summer or year. Apply at No. 43 Maiden-lane, to W. M. TIERS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR LOTS IN HUDSON City, twenty minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry. Good soil and new fences. Apply at JERVIS' Information Exhange, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT AT THROG'S Neck, Westchester County, opposite John D. Wolfe, Esq.; first-class house and out-houses, 16 acres of land, all suitable for garden purposes. Inquire at Westchester Village, of JAMES P. SAUNDERS.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY PLACE IN VILLAGE OF Bloomfield, one hour from New-York. Plenty of schools, churches, &c., 15 acres, good land and water, well fenced, plenty of fruit; house, barn, &c. Apply at No. 44 Beekman st, New York.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, beautifully situated, or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire of H. P. WILSON, corner of Duane and Church sts., or E. F. RILE, Portchester.

TO LET.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 42 President-st., five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry; has twelve rooms, including saloon, parlor and extension room; gas throughout; hot and cold water, bath-room, wash-tubs and water closets connected with the street sewer. Rent $350 to a good tenant. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply at the office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall-st, New-York.

TO LET—IN FRANKLIN-AVENUE, TWO COTTAGES, being the second and fourth houses northeast of Park-av., Brooklyn; contain 11 rooms each, marble mantles, gas and fixtures; rent $200. Apply to WARREN MITCHELL across the street, or at the dining saloon of MITCHELL & BLAIR, No. 16 Fulton Market in Beekman st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—ROOMS AND OFFICES ON SECOND floor of No. 175 Broadway. These premises have the advantage of an entrance on Broadway, opposite Howard Hotel. Also, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., opposite National Hotel. Apply to T. B. BYNNER & CO., importers and dealers in watches and jewelry, No. 175 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE WITH NINE LOTS, on very reasonable terms. That house 54 by 50 feet, with nine lots of ground situated on the corner of 59th-st. and 2d-av.; the house is supplied with Croton water and gas; possession immediately. Apply to DANIEL NOONAN, No. 266 6th-av., corner of 67th-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE—TO A GOOD tenant, it will be rented very low; possession can be had immediately, if required. For further particulars, inquire of A. B. LOWBER, No. 121 Vanderbilt-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, Nos. 63 AND 65 ELIZABETH-street; one room 12 x 19 feet, with two windows, well lighted, and steady power. Apply. from 11 to 3 P. M. THOMAS MORTON, 212 Pearl-street, (up-stairs.)

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE third floor of brown-stone building No. 809 Broadway, suitable for a school, or club-room. Inquire in the drug-store on the premises.

$450.—TO LET—COTTAGE NO. 8 HORATIO-st., east of 8th-av., nine rooms, Croton bath, gas-fixtures and heater; Court yard in front. Inquire of GEO. W. JAQUES, Office No. 4 same street.

TO LET—SECOND AND PART OF THE THIRD story, with all the modern improvements, of a first-class house, in good order, nice location, to a small family. Inquire 532 7th-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

CALVARY CHURCH—THE REV. DR. HAWKS'—To let, from this date till 1st of November—a Pew; well situated in the South Transept. Inquire of the Sexton, at No. 351 4th av.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR NO. 35 SPRUCE-ST., with a fine office attached Now in use as a leather store. Inquire of A. L. DENNIS & CO., 25 Park row.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR AND part of a third in a house having the usual modern improvements. Apply at No. 247 West 24th st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT OFFICE ON FIRST-floor; also, a fine suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 27 Bond-st.

TO LET—LOFTS 65x25 IN BRICK BUILDING NO. 41 Wooster-st. Good hoistway, and good light. Rent $275.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4 story house No. 88 St. Mark's place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 24TH-st., near 9th-av. For terms, inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession in May next

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—ON SECOND LOFT OR third story, southwest corner of John and William sts.; excellent light, conspicuous, accessible, hoistway, Croton; entrance on John st; will be let in one floor, 27x76. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st.; 9 to 11 A. M., B. MARKS, at corner store.

CHARLTON-STREET, NO. 34.—BROWN-stone, 3-story and basement high-stoop house, all the modern improvements, will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 34, next door.

TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE FOUR-story brown-stone-front house No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing thirty rooms; suitable for a first class boarding-house. It is in first rate order, with the water, gas, &c. For terms, which will be low, apply to C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen st.

TO LEASE—A VALUABLE LOT ON BROADWAY, below Canal st. Will be leased for a long term of years. Apply to
S. EDDY & CO.,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 28 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av., (Murray Hill.)

The Spring and Summer term commences 26th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.

French is the language of the school and family.

An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williames refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:

The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., E. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 31st term opens May 2. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
No. 9 East 18th-st., 5th-av.
ELOCUTION.

THE HOME INSTITUTE.—A SELECT BOARDING School for Boys, Easton, Fairfield County, Conn., will commence its Summer Session of twenty-two weeks, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next. Reference is permitted to the following gentlemen of New-York, present and former patrons: the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, No. 79 East 14th-st.; the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, No. 57 Greene-st.; Wilson G. Hunt & Co., No. 30 Park-place; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway; Mr. Wm. H. Earle, No. 6 Liberty-place.
RUFUS H. WHEELER, Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—A FAMILY school for young ladies controlled by purely home influences. Refinement in manner and sentiment is cultivated not less than those branches which are comprised in a sound and accomplished education. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams, No. 353 Broadway. Visits are made in 20 minutes by boat *Mattano*, Beekman-st., at 9, 1 and 4 daily, or an interview may be had with Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal, from 11 to 3, during this week, at No. 46 West Washington place.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to N. Lane & Co., Stationers, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—AN ENG-lish and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 2. Terms $90 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
The Rev. N. J. SEELY, } Principals.
C. D. SEELY,

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 926 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms, $140 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal,
C. H. WHEELER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term, May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Appointments for interviews may be addressed, Prof. MURPHY, Dey-st. House.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN—Madame NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that she is about to remove, on May 1, from No. 55 Baltic-st. to No. 184 Clinton, corner of the same street. The superior accommodations will enable her to receive more pupils.

THE HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE AIMS TO "train up a child in the way he should go." Location 20 miles east of Brooklyn, proverbially healthy and pleasant. A limited number of pupils will be received into the Principal's family.
E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—LOCATED AT WILTON, CONN.—Terms from $100 to $140 per year. Pupils received at any time. They are under the immediate care of the Principal. Location healthy. For full particulars, address the Principal,
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 86 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXINGTON-av., corner 37th-st. Instruction thorough, discipline efficient. Experimental lectures, with apparatus, to illustrate Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Terms moderate.

PUPILS RECEIVED AT, AND FOR ANY length of time, in the Boys' Family Boarding School, Ravenswood, L. I. Circulars at Nos. 294 and 518 Broadway. Access frequent daily, by steamboat *Mattano*, Fulton Market-slip.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION—PRIVATE French and English Classical School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys.

R. LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL—For boys, at New-Rochelle, will re-commence on its 14th term on Monday, 2d May; intended for lads under 12 years. Terms moderate.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—The Summer term commences May 2. Circulars containing all necessary information may be had by addressing the Principal, J. BENEDICT.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils in its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments at any time, fitting them for business or college.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE WILL be removed to Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., on the first of May. Next term opens April 25. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on May 3.

MINERALOGY.—AN ABLE PROFESSOR OF that science is wanted, to give practical instruction. Address, with reference, MINERALOGY, Union-square Post-office.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REMOVE their Day School for young ladies, on May 1, to No. 122 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF SUCCESSFUL experience in teaching desires an immediate situation; he is a college graduate and a member of the Presbyterian Church; no objection to the South. The best references and testimonials given. Address MANTENOY, Oxford, Chester Co., Penn.

A CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE of a college, would devote two hours daily to teaching either in some private respectable family or seminary in this City; the German and Hebrew taught if desired; satisfactory references given. Address M. D., Box No. 107 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED.—A LADY, WHO HAS MET WITH A reverse of fortune, is desirous of procuring a situation as nursery governess, companion to a lady, or to assist in housekeeping; has no objection to travel or go into the country. References satisfactory. Address M. A. B., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY TO RESIDE IN A PRIVATE family in the country, to teach the children in English, French, and music; compensation $200, with board and washing. Address, with references, F. H. McGRATH, No. 66 Beaver st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A POSITION AS TEACHER of English, French and music, or any of the above, in a school or family in the country. Terms moderate. Address A. M., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' experience in teaching the ordinary English branches and drawing, wishes a situation as teacher in a school or family; good references given. Apply at No. 30 West 31st-st., on Friday afternoon, May 6, or Saturday morning, May 7.

A TEACHER WISHES TO DEVOTE A few hours to private tuition, at pupil's residence or his own. Terms very moderate. Address YALE GRADUATE, Box No. 104 *Times* Office, or Box No. 182 Brooklyn Post-Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR PAIR OF matched coach horses, 16 hands high, 6 years old; also, a smaller pair of carriage horses, price $400; also, a very fine single horse. All sound, kind and excellent travelers. Also double and single harness. Apply at the red brick stable on Alley, No. 20 East 37th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE AND HANDSOME carriage horses, well matched, and a carriage, at the stable No. 5 East 28th-st.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tucker & Tift's burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas.
TUCKER & PADDON, Agents,
No. 42 John-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE 5TH (AND LAST) VOLUME
OF
IRVING'S WASHINGTON,
Will be published
(OCTAVO EDITION) ON MONDAY, MAY 9.
Price $2.
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PATENTED FEB. 13, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.
For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st.,
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 148 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c. constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.
FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO.
MAPES' SUPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME, first ever manufactured in this country, for grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for ten years. In strong new bags 160 lbs. each. Nitrogenized super phosphate of lime, per bag $4, per ton $50; Mapes' super phosphate of lime, per bag $3 26, per ton $40; Potash super phosphate of lime, per bag $2 80, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense, on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

LOST AND FOUND.

$200 REWARD.—LOST—A POCKET-BOOK, containing $1,300, mostly in $100 bills on the American Exchange Bank. The pocket-book was lost on the New-Jersey Cortlandt st. Ferry boat, or in passing from the ferry boat to Broadway. The above reward will be paid to any person returning the same to J. JOHNSON, No. 278 West-st., New-York.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English canvas, oil and water colors, brushes, pastels, drawing-paper, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the city. All the materials for Grecian painting. Frames on hand and made to order.
W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MALONE ET AL. VS. THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. January Term, 1859, No. 10. In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case, on the 23d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale by public vendue or outcry, upon Tuesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following-described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Newcastle, in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, depôts, depôt grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad and said NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
PETER A. KEYSER, } Trustees.

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the Master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 86 miles, or thereabouts, that 35 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonry thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges in part but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted, but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tunnels constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, then the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money bid by them at the said sale, either in whole or in part, excepting the sum of $1,000 hereinafter mentioned, by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid. The Bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid; after payment of expenses and commissions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the party so purchasing, in cash, within *twenty* days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C Knight, and Peter A Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with, the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, shall execute to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, improvements, and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein, and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants, No. 430 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

By WM. B. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FASHIONABLE AND SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) RAIN OR SHINE, of the entire superb rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture contained in the spacious dwelling No. 152 West 21st st., between 7th and 8th avs., commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely. Everything in the house will be sold without reserve, and is worthy the attention of those in want of really good furniture. Works of art and house furnishing articles of every description. Sale will commence in dining room, with superb extension table, (opens sixteen feet,) and oak dining furniture; rich silver-ware, casters, urns, cake-baskets, spoons, forks, ice-pitchers, liquor stands, elegant silver dining and tea service, crystal cut glass, ruby engraved ware, ivory cutlery, &c.

PARLORS—Two full sets of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in silk brocatel, in perfect order, with slip covers; rosewood etageres, with plate doors; Egyptian and statuary marble pier, centre, and sofa tables; two very large French pier mirrors, with bases; rich damask and lace curtains, with French shades; Turkish chairs, with lounges to match; lady's French secretary, splendid rosewood piano forte, richly carved, with pearl keys; marble-top music cabinet chaffoniers, consoles in buhl work, rich English tapestry carpets, velvet rugs, elegant mantel vases and bronze ornaments, marble figures and groups with a number of rare and valuable paintings, including a magnificent fruit piece, by Huntington; elegant bronze chandeliers.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—All in rich carved rosewood: bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, commodes, beautiful rosewood armoire à glace, with mirror front; twenty-one large hair mattresses, beds, bedding, suite chamber furniture in figured velvet; rich carpets, French arm and cottage chairs, oval and square mirrors, French toilet sets, two superb sofa bedsteads, oil-cloths, rockers, tea-tables, stair-carpets and rods, rosewood hall stand, with a large quantity of good mahogany furniture. The entire furniture in the house is as good as new, and will be sold without reserve at 10½ o'clock precisely, rain or shine.

A. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, superb 7-octave piano-forte, elegant drawing-room suites, oil paintings, statuary, vases, solid silver ware, wines, &c., on THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the elegant residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

DINING ROOM.—Superb extension table, (opens sixteen feet) and oak dining furniture; rich silver ware, casters, urns, cake baskets, spoons, forks, ice pitchers, liquor stands, elegant silver dining and tea-service, French and India china dinner and tea sets, crystal cut-glass, ruby engraved ware, ivory cutlery, &c.

DRAWING-ROOMS.—Two full sets of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in silk brocatel, in perfect order, with slip covers; rosewood etageres, with plate doors: Egyptian and statuary marble piers, centre and sofa tables, two very large French pier mirrors, with bases: rich damask and lace curtains, with French shades; Turkish chairs, with lounges to match; lady's French secretary, splendid rosewood piano-forte, richly carved, with pearl keys; marble-top music cabinet cheffoniers, consoles in buhl work, rich English tapestry carpets, velvet rugs, elegant mantel vases and bronze ornaments, marble figures and groups, with a number of rare and valuable oil paintings, including a magnificent fruit piece by Cole; 6-light bronze and ormolu chandeliers.

CHAMBERS.—Carved rosewood bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood armoire a glace, with mirror-front; large hair mattresses, beds, bedding, suite chamber furniture in figured velvet, rich carpets, French arm and cottage chairs, rosewood sofas and ottoman chairs, oval and square mirrors, French toilet sets, sofa-bedsteads, oil-cloths, rockers, tea-tables, stair-carpets and rods, rosewood hall stand, with a large quantity of good mahogany furniture of every description. Also a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The auctioneer would call particular attention of his friends and the public to this sale as being the largest and best assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 5, and FRIDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos 9 and 11 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., the entire furniture contained in said houses consisting in part of rosewood sofas, chairs, arm, voltaire and gothic chairs, covered with brocatelle, mahogany sofas, chairs and arm chairs, in hair cloth, rosewood etagere, sofa, pier and card tables, with marble-tops; book cases, pier glasses, chandeliers, brocatelle and lace curtains, lounges, divans, ottomans, &c. Rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by Pirsson. Paintings, among which will be found the "Passing Storm," by Williamson, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, mahogany and walnut bureaus and dressing bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bedding, toilet crockery, &c.; also, Brussels, ingrain and 3-ply carpets, oil cloth, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 23 Nassau-st., Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale consisting of rosewood suits, one superb solid rosewood back suite of parlor furniture, nine pieces, covered in crimson and maroon damask, made to order by Belter, and but little used; also 2 double rosewood suites in brocatelle, made by one of our first Broadway manufacturers; beautiful lace and damask window curtains, rosewood etagere, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, enameled cottage suites, mahogany wardrobes, oak extension dining tables, oak and black walnut library and office do., do. desk, rosewood centre and side tables, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, lounges, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, fine hair and husk mattress, stair carpets and rods, &c., &c. At 12 o'clock, rosewood French grand piano, Broadwood and Sons, of London, and one mahogany do., by Nunns & Clark, of this City. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 38 West 17th-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels carpets, mantel and pier-mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, marble top centre-table, rosewood parlor suites, covered in two-colored green silk and brocatel; gas chandeliers and brackets, clocks, lace curtains, dining room mahogany furniture, ingrain and Brussels carpets, wardrobes, a large assortment of feather beds, mattresses of best quality, sheets, pillow-cases, and other bedding; cottage furniture extension table, china and glassware, furniture in plush, and other articles. Sale to commence with kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st, elegant horses and carriages and harness, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. The horses are sorrel and black, about 15½ hands high, sound and kind in double and single harness, and both splendid saddle horses, very stylish, and first-rate travelers; cost $750. The carriage is an extension-top caleche, with plate glass doors and windows, silver plated and mounted; built by Mott Brothers; is in perfect order, but little used. The harness was built by Gibson, is silver plated and in perfect order; cost $260. Will positively be sold as above, at auction, if not previously sold at private sale.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—RETAILER'S STOCK, declining the business, FRIDAY, May 6, 10 o'clock, at No. 50 Catherine-st., by J. S. B. BARTLETT. Positive sale of all the stock in lots for retailers. No postponement; no reserve. The owner going to Europe. Terms at sale. Also, at 12 o'clock, the fixtures and lease of store.

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. McILVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, dahlias, verbenas and other Summer flowering plants in great variety, from the nursery of Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive Catalogues.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the genteel furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, &c., of a large house. Saturday, furniture at a house in Reade-st.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The sale at auction of the handsome household furniture contained in house No 11 Carroll place, Bleecker-st. will be made THIS DAY, Friday, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, as per advertisement.

FINANCIAL.

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 48 William-st., Merchants' Exchange, near Wall-st.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of DRAKE & CARTER, having expired by limitation, the undersigned have associated for the purpose of continuing the business of

BROKERS IN STOCKS AND BONDS,

under the name and style of

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,

and have taken the offices lately occupied by Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., located as above.

Soliciting the patronage of our friends and the public, with the assurance that our attention will be exclusively devoted to the prompt and faithful execution of their orders.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1859. JAMES M. DRAKE, A. A. DRAKE.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

THOMAS DIXON,
BANKER,
Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine.
Sterling Bills on sale.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET, Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Trustees of the First Mortgages on the east and west division of this road request the bondholders to send their names and the number of bonds they hold to D. D. WILLIAMSON, Esq., President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 47 William st., New-York. Arrangements are in progress involving the interests of the bondholders, the particulars of which will be communicated to those responding to this notice.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 1, 1859. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—No. 66 William-st. The stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of May, both inclusive. JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 29, 1859.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due May 1, 1859, at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on the day following, on presentation, at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND City Bonds issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due May 1 next, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI Central Railroad Company will present coupons due May 1, 1859, for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court.

$9.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$9,000 for a term of years; Brooklyn City property preferred. Apply to WILLIAM G. STERLING, No. 21 Nassau-st, New-York.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. by order. G. W. DUER, Cashier.

TEXAS DEBT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION purchased by GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 50 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST.
(The Park Bank Building.)

CASH CAPITAL..........$260,000
(ALL PAID IN.)

This Company having all its Capital paid in, and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications, and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE on Merchandise, buildings, Ships in Port, and other property on favorable terms.

MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

MAURICE HILGER,
MICHAEL LIENAU,
RICHARD HARDT,
C. BREUSING,
HENRY BALL,
EDWARD BECH,
C. POPPENHAUSEN,
JOHN POTTS BROWN,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
CLEMENT HEERDT,
JACOB R. SCHUYLER,
HERM. A. SCHLEICHER,
WM. LOESCHIGK,
RICHARD M. HOE,
CH. F. DAMBMANN,
PETER S. MARCH,
JOHN F. SCHEPELER,
HERMAN MARCUSE,
FRANCIS BOLTING,
JACQUES SCHIEB,
CALEB BARSTOW,
GEO. F. THOMAE,
WILLIAM SCHALL,
ANTHONY SCHEITLIN,
PETER MURRAY,
E. KAUPE,
JOHN H. ABEEL,
WM. H. SMITH,
JOHN CHETWOOD,
HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS,
HENRY BECKER,
E. H. C. DOHRMANN,
CHAS. R. CORNWELL,
REUBEN W. HOWES,
MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
GEO. J. BYRD,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
DIEDERICH WESTFALL,
RUD. C. BURLAGE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!!

ICED WATER! ICED WATER!! ICED WATER!!! "STIMPSON'S" DOUBLE WALL ICE PITCHERS, Richly silver-plated, warranted, and bearing the name of the Patentee, JAMES STIMPSON.

For sale by J. C. MARSH, MANUFACTURER'S AGENT, No. 22 JOHN-ST., (up stairs.) Also a full assortment of first quality silver plated ware, and the newly invented "Barrack Cup."

Ice Pitchers, 25 per cent. lower than any other house in the City—quite an item to save—$3 on a pitcher.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

$4 FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS, AT JONES', No. 10 Ann-st.; also, now ready, the $2 50 and $3 50 Congress Shoes and Gaiters, at JONES', No. 10 Ann st.

PAINTINGS, COINS, MEDALS, AUTOGRAPHS, Old Books, Curiosities, &c., &c. A. B. SAGE & CO., No 21 Division-st., N. Y.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st., or No. 284 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
6.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHARLES MORAN, President.

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK AND THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its fully developed connecting lines, offers a most desirable and direct route between New-York and all the cities and towns in the great West and Southwest. Freight promptly conveyed, in largest quantities and at lowest rates, and passengers—first-class and emigrant—ticketed through, with their baggage, with best speed and comfort.

This is the only line by which travelers between New-York and the West can visit Washington City. Round-trip tickets from Baltimore to Washington have been provided especially for travelers between the Eastern cities and the great West, at the largely reduced rate of but two dollars, for which sum, added to the current price of Western tickets, travelers may visit Washington on their way.

Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on this road.

New-York Office, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House. C. W. PERVEIL, Agent B. & O. Route.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing March 10, 1859. Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:40 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL 4, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7 A. M. and 1:30 and 3:15 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 8 and 11:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M., and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:15, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:55 and 10 A. M., and 2:30, 4:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—APRIL 20, 1859—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M., for Jamaica.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them,—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish.
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, 121.
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Peru Stitts and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

IRON WORKS,
Nos. 126, 128, 130 and 132 East 26th-st.
HARNED & ROTHERY

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have resumed the proprietorship of the above establishment, and will carry on the House, Smith, Railing and Iron Foundry Business as formerly.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind. CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
GEO. W. DUBUISSON,
NEW-YORK, April 30 1859. JOHN H. HALL.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., for the purpose of transacting the paper business in all its branches.

JOHN H. HALL,
GEO. W. DUBUISSON,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1859. RICH. L. CAMPBELL.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of R. T. & E. DOUGLAS, manufacturing jewellers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ROBERT T. DOUGLAS,
MAY 5, 1859. EDWARD DOUGLAS.

R. T. DOUGLAS only is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

NOTICE.—The business will be conducted hereafter by R. T. DOUGLAS, in Lafayette, corner of Carlton-av. BROOKLYN, May 5, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of WHILEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Signed, LOUIS WHILEY,
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1859. CHARLES W. WHILEY.

REAL ESTATE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day entered into copartnership, under the firm of MOORE & PLATT, for the purchasing and selling of real estate, negotiating bonds and mortgages loans, contracts, &c., would respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public with the assurance that our attention will be exclusively devoted to the prompt and faithful execution of their business.

EDWARD D. MOORE,
WARNER PLATT,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1859. No. 32 Pine-st.

MR. TALLMADGE NORWOOD IS THIS day admitted as a copartner in our firm.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1859. A. G. NORWOOD & CO.

SHOW CASES.—HOOFMAN & FERSCH'S Show-case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail June 25.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, JAMES ANDERSON, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 11th May. A Steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the AFRICA, from 11.30 A. M. to 1 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The PERSIA will sail on the 25th of May. E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will commence receiving freight on Wednesday Morning and leave on FRIDAY, May 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, May 11.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA; which leaves Liverpool May 14, (probably May 27.)

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau..........15

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Saturday, May 14, 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, June 1, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. Passage from either of the above places to New-York: Cabin, $75; Steerage, $30; Children under 12 years of age half fare. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship THOMAS SWANN, J. T. RAMSAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, May 7, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $36; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARISH, will receive freight for the above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Baltimore, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, 8 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

LIBERIA, ALL PORTS, CORISCO BAY AND FERNANDO PO.—The first-class bark MENDI, Capt. WM. MCINTYRE, will be dispatched immediately, and will sail about the 15th inst. For freight or passage, (having most excellent accommodations,) apply to T. W. BAYAUD & CO., No. 100 Pearl-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Dinner on board. Freight taken, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Boston Railroad. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAILY LINE FOR RONDOUT, KINGSTON, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3.45 o'clock.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL, HAVERSTRAW AND SING SING.—The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., touching at Amos-st.; and Peekskill at 1 P. M., making the usual landings.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN STEAMBOAT LINE.—On and after SATURDAY, May 7, the steamer TRAVELER will leave New-York, from Peck-slip, at 11 o'clock every night, except Sunday. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

OPPOSITION—FARE REDUCED TO ALBANY—Merchants' line from Robinson-st. pier daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. On SUNDAYS will make usual landings at 50 cents fare.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS,
AND
PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Our next Express will be dispatched per U. S. Mail steamers

MOSES TAYLOR, MAY 5,
AND
GRANADA, MAY 7,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Freight by Fast Express at 22 cents per lb.; by Slow Express at 16 cents per lb.—provided it weighs 18 lbs per cubic foot. Lighter freight in the same ratio.

Freight must be strongly packed, and in water-proof cover.

Collections made in all parts of California and Oregon. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No 82 Broadway.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH—EXCLUSIVELY used in Queen Victoria's laundry. The undersigned, sole agents for the United States, will be able to deliver supplies of this celebrated starch on arrival of the steamship *Glasgow*, at manufacturers' prices, in bond or duty paid. It is pronounced by Queen Victoria's laundress to be the finest starch she ever used. ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO., No. 13 William-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.
Between Spring and Prince sts.

LADD'S SUPERB SQUARE PIANOS CAN be BOUGHT or RENTED at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

LADD'S PARLOR GRAND PIANOS CAN be bought at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS.

Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted to the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor. Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York. Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York. Dealers supplied at regular factory prices. Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET, or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

ÆOLIAN GRAND, BOUDOIR AND SQUARE Pianos, Harmoniums and Melodeons, new and second-hand, by Gilbert, Chickering, Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases, cheap for cash; sold on installments or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Rosewood melodeons for $35; rosewood pianos for $100; piano stools, $2 50. American and foreign music, and music books, in every variety, forming the largest stock in the City, at wholesale or retail. S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A GOOD T. GILBERT PIANO, SIX-OCTAVE, for $110; a rosewood 6½-octave, for $150; both in perfect order. A variety of first-class pianos, new, low for cash, or sold on installments. Pianos and melodeons to let. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, OR TO RENT.—Agency of Hallett & Cumston's well-known improved Pianos and S. D. & H. W. Smith's first prize Melodeons. Pianos and Melodeons for rent. Rent allowed on purchase. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

A GREAT CHANCE.—SPLENDID SEVEN OCTAVE rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted, and worth $400; in perfect order. A better-finished or richer-toned piano cannot be found. It will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

CARHART & NEEDHAM'S MELODEONS can be BOUGHT or RENTED at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

ALTO SINGER WANTED—IN AN UP-TOWN Presbyterian Church; salary, $100 to $150; one accustomed to singing in quartette. Address, with reference J. A. B., Box No. 3973 Post office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant suites for City and country from $25 and upward, grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, &c., &c., ornamented in flowers, fruit and fresco. Mattresses, spring beds, &c., at the old established Eagle Enameled Furniture Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Goods carefully packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—ENAMELED AND grained in every color and style, warranted to give entire satisfaction. Spring-bed bottoms on hand, and bedding of every description made to order, by E. O. WOODBRIDGE, No. 6 Sullivan-st., near Canal.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES and bedding for sale cheaper than at any other store at G. W. SNEDEN'S old stand, No. 263 Bowery. Please call and examine. Don't forget the number.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

1.800 HOBE'S CELEBRATED EXTENSION TABLES and dining-room suites, very low, wholesale or retail, at HOBE & SON, 484 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF MONROE, NEW-YORK.—CHARLES RUBENS against JACOB PICARD, Henry W. Vail, Constant Pequiquot, Auguste Pequiquot, William M. Bliss, Charles S. Douglass, William A. Wheelock, Austin H. Kelly, David M. Dorsival, T. Esmonde Harper, Elise Magnin, Jaques Guedin, Edward L. Theriat, Paul A. Brez, James A. Hucband, Stephen M. Shurtleff, and Lewis Fechenbach (assignee of Jacob Picard). To the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Charles Rubens, Plaintiff, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at the City of Rochester, Monroe County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated, Rochester, Aug. 18, 1858.

DANFORTH & TERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
my6-law6wF Rochester, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimssen, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated NEW-YORK, March 31, 1859.

CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
ap1-law6mF* Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 3d day of March, 1859.

JOHN FINLEY,
mh4-law-6mF* WILLIAM COLLINS, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.

ap8-law6mF* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD,
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also, PATENT HEADED BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
Manufactured and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 3 Grove-st. Circulars sent on application.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, (FRIDAY,) May 6,
THE 128th NIGHT,
AND
LAST NIGHT BUT SEVEN
OF
MR. WALLACK'S
Appearance this season, on which occasion, for
POSITIVELY THIS NIGHT ONLY,
He will appear in his original character of
MARTIN HEYWOOD,
In Douglas Jerrold's beautiful drama, in 3 acts, of
THE RENT DAY.
To conclude with
BOX AND COX.
Received with roars of laughter.

Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Dyott, Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. Bangs, Mr. Young, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Tree, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon and Mrs H. P. Grattan, will all appear in the above entertainments.

TO-MORROW, Saturday—By desire and positively last time, Shakespeare's pastoral play of
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Jaques..........Mr. Wallack
ON MONDAY—Mr. Wallack will appear as
ADAM BROCK,
In Planche's drama of
CHARLES THE XIITH.
Which will be performed for the first time in 3 years, with the
MORNING CALL.
First time in two years in which
Mr. Lester Wallack and Mrs. Hoey will appear, and other entertainments.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
In consequence of the
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
Of the celebrated Shakespearian Comedy
Entitled
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
and the
NUMBER OF PEOPLE
NUMBER OF PEOPLE
who are nightly unable to obtain admission,
It
WILL BE REPEATED NIGHTLY,
WILL BE REPEATED NIGHTLY,
With all its
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
SPLENDID COSTUMES,
SPLENDID COSTUMES,
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS,
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS,
AND
BRILLIANT CAST,
BRILLIANT CAST,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Dress Circle seats may be secured TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7 o'clock—to commence at 8 precisely.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
(Late BURTON'S,)
Under the Lafarge House.
MANAGER..........Mr. F. B. CONWAY.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 7¾ o'clock, precisely.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 6, 1859,
Last night but seven of Miss Davenport's engagement.
By particular request, Tom Taylor's favorite comedy of
MASKS AND FACES
will be repeated.
Peg Woffington..........Miss Davenport
To conclude with the laughable farce of
THE KISS IN THE DARK.
Prices as usual. Seats secured at the Box-office free of charge.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
F. WIDIOWS et C. SAGE, Directeurs.
25ÈME SOIRÉE D'ABONNEMENT.
MARDI, 10 MAI, 1859.
1ère représentation à New-York de
LES FOLIES DRAMATIQUES,
vaudeville en 5 actes de MM. Dumanoir et Clairville.
Mlle. Eugénie Sen remplira le rôle de..........Gimblette
Acte 1—L'auberge de Giraumon.
Acte 2—Caracalla Tragédie en vers.
Acte 3—Gargouillada opera Latiano Musico.
Acte 4—Les influence de la Fatalité Drame Moderne.
Acte 5—Les Bergers d'Arcadie Ballet Pantomime
2ème représentation de Mme. BERTRAND et Mlle. RATON, comédie-vaudeville en un acte.
Mercredi, 11 Mai—LES DAMES AUX CAMELIAS, pour le Benefice de M. PAUL LABA, avec le concours de M. et Mme. GASSIER.
Pour plus de details voir les programmes.
Le bureau de location est ouvert tous les jours de heures du matin, jusqu'à 5 heures du soir.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MANAGER..........MR. E. EDDY.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 6, 1859,
Will commence with the beautiful drama of the
BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.
Edgar of Ravenswood..........Mr. E. Eddy
Lucy Ashton..........Mrs Julia Dean Hayne
To conclude with
THE LOVE CHASE.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 7¾.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
Lessee...Thomas C. Steers | Stage Manager..G. L. Aiken
THIS EVENING, May 6,
To commence with the Irish Drama,
SHANDY MAGUIRE.
To be followed by the new Drama,
PROGRESS OF A SCAMP.
The whole to conclude with the laughable Farce entitled the
IRISH LION.
Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7¾ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees..........Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, May 6.
The performances will commence with
JACK SHEPPARD
KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO,
MAGIC TRUMPET,
MAURICE, THE WOODCUTTER.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.
The Rev. Mr LORD will give his new Course of SEVEN LECTURES on the GREAT REPRESENTATIVES OF CIVILIZATION.
At the Athenæum, commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, May 6.
To be followed on every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING till closed.
SUBJECTS.
1. *Galileo, and Science.*
2. *Michael Angelo and Art.*
3. *Luther, and the Reformation*
4. *Cranmer, and the English Reformation.*
5. *Bacon, and Philosophy.*
6. *Richelieu—Absolutism.*
7. *Cromwell—Constitutional Freedom.*
Tickets for the Course, $1; Teachers and Students, 50c.; Single Tickets, 50c. For sale at the Bookstores, and Door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
ELEGANCE AND REFINEMENT.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In Old Virginny style.
To conclude with a New Comic Spectacular Pantomime, entitled
THE GENII OF THE LAKE.
With new scenery, dresses, decorations, properties, &c.
CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 6¾ o'clock, the curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.
NOTICE.—On SATURDAY NEXT, a GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

THE INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION.
No. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.,
THE FINEST EXHIBITION
Of European Paintings ever opened in New-York,
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
Season Tickets, for two months, $1 each.
Open from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.

MADAME LEATI'S
Farewell Concert and last appearance in America, at Niblo's Saloon, on SATURDAY EVENING, 7th May. Tickets, $1, to be obtained from Madame LEATI, No. 31 East 24th-st., and at the Music Stores. To commence at 8 o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—ONCE more triumphant. Surpassing popularity. Sixth week of OUR IRISH COUSIN, which will be repeated THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, cast with the entire strength of the new and talented Company. The stirring drama of RETRIBUTION, and the Irish farce of THE LIMERICK BOY, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The Aquaria Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., all here yet. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquette seats 13 cents additional.

GRAND HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL AND SOIREE DANSANTE.—A series of elegant entertainments will be continued from May 9 until the 16th, will be given at the Palace Garden, (now greatly improved,) and in the new and spacious Hall on the west side of the grounds, in aid of a contemplated Horticultural School for Females. Oratory, Music, Flowers, and Birds will be brought into requisition to make this the most interesting, intellectual, and attractive festival ever given in New-York. Particulars in future advertisements.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-fourth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, consisting of upwards of eight hundred Original Works, by living artists, never before exhibited by the Academy, is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the galleries in 10th-st., near Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Cor. Secretary, N. A.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH WILL REPEAT his Concert and Blackwell's Island Lecture at Hope Chapel on MONDAY EVENING, May 9, with scenery, cells, quarries, convicts, &c., imparting a perfect delineation of prison life. The marches before the audience will be sublime and imposing. Every scene will be chaste and brilliant. Tickets, 50 cents.

LADIES ATTENTION—WOOD'S MINSTRELS give a grand afternoon performance on SATURDAY May 7, at 2½ o'clock. Take the little ones

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, 9th instant, in Room No. 8, City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Committee will take into consideration the subject of changing the grades of Reade and Elm sts. All parties interested in the above can have an opportunity of being heard before the Committee. All other persons having any business before the Committee can also have an opportunity of being heard.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
JOHN LYNES,
Committee on Streets Board of Aldermen.

NOTICE.—HAVING THIS DAY SOLD OUR ENTIRE business pertaining to Marchisi's Catholicon, to Messrs. Barnes & Park, now, therefore, all persons owing us or holding this article on sale, will settle the same with, and only with, the said Barnes & Park.
Witness our hand and seal
[L. S.] J. B. MARCHISI & CO.
Of New-York and Utica.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, May 6.

United States District Court.—Nos. 85, 69, 71, 72, 76, 78, 80, 88, 94, 95.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Enumerated motions same as Thursday.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 2329, 3336, 3405, 3369, 3611, 3919, 3792, 3589, 3807, 3992, 3986, 3979, 4009, 4026, 4079, 4097, 4093, 4151.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 129, 390, 942, 785, 418, 422, 430, 432, 442, 448, 5, 362. *Part II.*—Nos. 233, 465, 477, 478, 502, 503, 504, 423, 512, 513, 514, 516 to 519.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—*Part I.*—Nos. 1343, 948, 620, 627, 736, 907, 914, 714, 873, 214, 83, 331, 666, 868, 987, 606.

Trial of James Glass for the Murder of Richard Owens—Confederates Turning State's Evidence.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Davies.

On Wednesday nine jurors were sworn in the case of James Glass, charged with the murder of Richard Owens, in Elm-street, on the 15th of January last. Yesterday, after two hours had been consumed in the attempt to complete the Jury, the remaining three were obtained from the new panel of one hundred ordered by the Sheriff. The Court-room was crowded by the friends of the prisoner, and parties interested in the result of his trial.

John Glass, the brother of the prisoner, and James Higgins, were tried several days since for the manslaughter of Wilhelm Decker, in Elm-street, and convicted. The prisoner of yesterday, James Glass, was one of the party, consisting of James Loftus, James Higgins, John Quinlan, himself and brother, who participated in the killing of Decker. But James Glass was indicted for the more heinous crime of murder. At the time that Decker was shot by John Glass, a stevedore named Richard Owens, a resident of Brooklyn, was passing Decker's house, and hearing a disturbance, crossed the street to ascertain its nature, when he was instantly shot dead by one of the aforesaid party, alleged in the indictment to be James Glass. The evidence taken yesterday was in chief part the same which was given on the trials of John Glass and James Higgins, which has been fully published. But in addition, James Loftus and John Quinlan yesterday turned State's evidence, a *nolle prosequi* being entered in each case by the District-Attorney. The first of these witnesses testified as follows, Ex-Judge Whiting, for the defence, having made strenuous objections, which were overruled by the Court:

My name is James Loftus; I know John and James Glass and James Higgins; I was with them on the 15th January last, at 11 o'clock at night; John Glass, James Higgins and myself came down Elm-street, towards Duane, and crossed to Decker's house; I went with them, and staid in the house about three or four minutes; when I came out, Higgins and Decker were fighting in the door-way; Decker had a club in his hand, two feet long; I had a club about a foot long, and I hit Decker two or three times with it; Decker let go his hold of Higgins, and I pulled Higgins out on the sidewalk when the door was shut; John Glass then fired two shots through the door; I turned round and saw Higgins and a man on the sidewalk fighting; the man hit Higgins, and Higgins staggered against the wall; I struck the man, and he fell; he laid flat on the sidewalk his arms out, and his legs stiff; his head was lying towards Pearl-street; I went in the direction of Duane-street, when James Glass passed out and went towards the man whom I had knocked down; I heard a shot go off as soon as he got up to that man; the man was Owens, the deceased; James Glass was alongside of the man (Owens) when he fired the shot; he was stooping over him when the shot was fired.

Cross-examined by Ex-Judge Whiting—I was indicted for this same offence; I made up my mind to turn State's evidence three or four days ago; my counsel, Mr. John Graham, visited me in the City Prison with reference to my turning State's evidence; the Warden of the City Prison also visited me; Captain Dowling was present; it was on Saturday evening last; I did not see the District-Attorney on the subject; I never conversed with the District Attorney, or the Assistant District-Attorney on the subject of my testimony; my counsel, Mr. Graham, told me I would be discharged if I gave this evidence; he said he thought I would be convicted if I did not do it; I hit Owens somewhere in the face, when I knocked him down; I never saw him before in my life; he fell on his back, with his head towards Pearl-street, and his feet towards Duane; I did not see him afterwards, but I saw Glass, when the shot was fired, leaning over him; I went into the store on the corner, and staid there a few minutes; I then went to George Sherwood's saloon, corner of Broadway and Worth-street; Owens was squaring at Higgins when I knocked him (Owens) down; I never said I was not there when Owens was shot; I was ten or fifteen feet away from him; I was half drunk that night; I was sworn before the Coroner; I was drunk when I was examined before him, and did not know what I said; I did not say then what I have sworn to now.

John Quinlan was examined, and gave corresponding testimony. Captain Dowling, of the Sixth Ward, Coroner Jackman and several policemen, gave corroborative evidence. It was proved that Owens, having been shot, was taken to the City Hospital, where he died a few days afterwards.

The other witnesses examined for the prosecution, for the most part, gave precisely corroborative testimony. The evidence for the defence was limited mainly to the proof of good character for the prisoner, and assailing the character of Loftus, his confederate, who turned State's evidence. The testimony both for the prosecution and defence was closed at 11 P. M., when the Court adjourned till this morning.

Decisions in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—May 5.

Before Judge Nelson.

PRACTICE—APPEAL FROM PROVISIONAL DECREE.

Cæsar A. Robert et al. vs. *The Bark Yuba.*—This is an appeal from a decree in Admiralty. The libel was filed to recover the amount due upon a bottomry bond for $9,240, given by the Master at New-Orleans for the repairs of the vessel, she having put into that port in distress. The Court below made a *provisional* decree in favor of the libelant for $4,000, with interest and costs, with liberty to either party, within twenty days, to take an order of reference to a Commissioner to ascertain and report the amount of the sums composing the bottomry debt, and what portions thereof had been previously a lien upon the vessel, and on the coming in of the report, either to move the Court to frame the decree in correspondence therewith.

No further steps were taken in the Court below, except an appeal on the part of the libelant.

It is manifest from the form of the decree that it was not intended to be final. A gross issue is stated provisionally, subject to be modified by the Court on the coming in of the report of the Commissioner of the portions of the bottomry debt that were liens on the vessel. Obviously, till this fact was ascertained the true amount for which one ship was liable under the bond could not be determined. The $4,000 fixed seems to have been a formal sum with a view to the reference and specific data ascertained, by which the proper amount might be inserted in the final decree.

Even if the above is not the fair construction of the legal effect of the decree, and the reference was left to the election of either party, the record should have shown the neglect or refusal of the respondent, and the entry of a final decree.

There being no final decree in the case in the Court below, we have no jurisdiction to reverse it, and must, therefore, dismiss the appeal.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice W. F. Allen.

The Cumberland Coal Company vs. *Allen M. Sherman et al.*—Demurrer allowed, with leave to plaintiffs to amend complaint within twenty days.

Before Justice Clerke.

CAUTION TO POOR WRITERS.

Peter Shilowsky vs. *Josephine Shilowsky.*—Ordered that the report be sent back in consequence of the illegibility of the handwriting. No report will be received by the Court that is not in a fair and legible hand.

Abbie L. Filmer vs. *William Filmer.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

CHAMBERS.

Henry M. Valentine vs. *Buffalo and New-York and Erie Railroad Company.*—Motion granted on condition that defendants consent that plaintiff's testimony, or so much thereof as he should deem advisable, should be taken before a referee in New-York. $10 costs, to abide event.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT CASE.

The People ex rel. Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Weeks vs. *Brig.-General John Ewen.*—C. A. Seward, Esq., for the respondent, continued the argument this morning. He maintained that the matter was entirely discretionary with the Governor, and quoted Laws of 1854, chapter 536, section 3, which gives him the power to consolidate or alter brigade, regimental, &c., districts, which counsel argued implied the power of consolidating regiments themselves.

John E. Devlin, Esq., for the relator, contended that the military was the creature of the statute, and the Governor had no power in respect to it not conferred by law, either expressly or at least by clear implication. He also cited authorities in support of the position that a *mandamus* was the proper remedy in a case like the present.

Justice Clerke took the papers, and reserved his decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

Lyon et al vs. *Blossom et al.*—Case settled.

Railroad Accident.

New-Haven, Thursday, May 5.

The Canal Railroad train, going north at 4 o'clock this afternoon, ran over and crushed to death a lad of nearly eight years named Jesse, son of James B. Olmstead, harness maker.

Movements of Smith O'Brien.

Toronto, Thursday, May 5.

Several addresses from different societies have been, last night, presented to Mr. Smith O'Brien, at the Rossin House. Three thousand people were assembled, and speeches were made by Mr. O'Brien and Darcy McGee. Mr. O'Brien left for Montreal to-day.

Loss of Steamer Sallie West.

St. Louis, Thursday, May 5.

The Missouri River steamer *Sallie West* sunk this morning near Kickapoo, and is a total loss. No lives were lost.

Organization of the Brooklyn Common Council.

MAYOR POWELL'S MESSAGE.

Appointment of Clerks and other Officials.

The first meeting of the Common Council of Brooklyn met at the City Hall last evening, and all the members were present. The first business done was the election of the following officers, all of whom are Democrats.

President of the Board—Martin Kalbfleisch.
Clerk of the Common Council—W. G. Bishop.
Counsel to the Board—Alexander McCue.
Health Officer—Dr. Samuel K. Boyd.
Clerk of the Market—Henry Oswald.
Inspectors of Pavements, Western District—John Cavanagh and Henry Corr.
Inspector of Pavements, Eastern District—Stephen Garrison.
Clerk of Justice Cornwell's Court—Michael Walsh.
Clerk of Justice Voorhies' Court—John Burtis.
Clerk of Justice Blackley's Court—John W. Sweeney.
Clerk of Justice Morehouse's Court—Thomas A. Gregory.
Clerk of Justice Fox's Court—William A. Brown.
Clerk of Justice Rider's Court—Arthur Bassett.
Sealers of Weights and Measures, Western District—George Miller and Landon Linnen.
Sealers of Weights and Measures, Eastern District—Patrick Gaynor and John Timmes.
Inspectors of Meat, Western District—John McLean and John Walsh.
Inspectors of Meat, Eastern District—Patrick O'Donnell and L. Whitehall.
Keeper of the City Parks—Patrick Campbell.
Keeper of the City Hall—Moses Abbott.
Assistant-Keeper of City Hall—Thomas McGuire.
Keeper of the Closets—William King.
Pond-Master, Western District—George Morrell.
Pond-Master, Eastern District—John Strouse.

Mayor Powell then read his annual message, viz.:

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

In assuming the duties of a new term of office I feel a degree of satisfaction in the belief that the past two years of the Administration of the City Government have not been entirely barren of results of a beneficial character to the public, and while I cannot and do not desire to claim the credit of any very brilliant achievements, I think I may safely say, that the interests of the city have not been neglected, that the treasury has been carefully guarded, the peace and quiet of the city preserved, and the rights of all classes protected, so far as the influence of the municipal officers extend; and, while I cannot doubt that errors have been committed, I still feel assured that the respective departments have been honestly conducted, and with a single eye to the best interests of the citizens and tax-payers, and I take great pleasure in testifying to this, because the departments have been controlled by men of various political views, but whatever differences of opinion exist in matters political, all have endeavored to lessen the expenses of the city, and reduce the rate of taxes. These results are the more gratifying from the fact that the organization of the several departments of the City Government are essentially defective; the heads of each are elected by the people, and are independent of each other and of the executive head of the city; and when the time arrives that corrupt and dishonest men gain possession of these departments, the evil and loss that may result therefrom is beyond calculation. Any government, to be effective, should be under the control of a responsible executive head; all the subordinate departments should derive their powers from, and be accountable to, him for the due and faithful performance of duty; and when negligence or fraud are found to exist, the power to suspend or dismiss should be peremptory; this principle applies as well to police as to other branches of the public service. The people instinctively look to the executive head of the City for that protection, and the exercise of the authority that naturally seem to belong to that position, and it was intended to embody these views, in the shape of an amendment to the City Charter, for the purpose of having them passed at the present session of the Legislature, but when that body was organized, and its character developed, it was not deemed expedient to ask for the necessary legislation; that body seemed to manifest a disposition to obtain by legislation what had been refused by the voice of the people, viz.: the control of the great centres of population throughout the State, and it was therefore thought advisable to "suffer the ills we have, rather than fly to others we know not of." Partizan legislation is in its nature unjust, and when it is exercised, as it frequently has been, within the last few years, for the purpose of thwarting the expressed will of the people, its natural tendency is to undermine and destroy that respect for all law which is necessary for the maintenance and support of all civilized government. Sudden and violent changes in the organic laws of large communities are always dangerous, and should only be made under the most apparent necessity, and only then by means that unmistakably express the public will. The same principle which applies in the formation of a state, could, with great propriety, be applied in the formation of a city government, and a City charter once formed by proper and legitimate authority, should be equally inviolable, and safe from the encroachments of the State governments, as the State Constitutions are now from the General governments; this principle applied to practice, would serve not only to preserve the rights of large communities, but would tend greatly to the harmony and good will of the people of all parts of the State towards each other, which has been so seriously impaired by past legislation.

Among the many acts that have been forced upon the great cities of the State, none perhaps have so deeply offended the people upon whom they have been imposed as the one known by the name of the Metropolitan Police law, and while I do not propose to discuss the general features of the law, nor to deny that some of its provisions are wise and salutary, yet it cannot be denied that its provisions completely strip the Executive head of the City of all control over that most important branch of the public service, as it does also of the power to order out the military upon any exigency. It is a well-settled principle that the exercise of police powers and the use of military force, to be effective must be prompt and decided, and it therefore follows that to secure this end they should be vested in a single head, instead of being divided, as they now are. There can be no hope at the present time of procuring a modification of its provisions, but it is proper that the public mind should be kept awake to the subject until the time arrives to procure a change.

In justice to the members of the Police force in this city, I may say that they are, generally, men of good character and habits. The service in which they are engaged is of a most disagreable character, and they are frequently subjected to undeserved obloquy, and much of their labor is performed at night, and beyond the observation of the community; but the absence of riot and disorder prove that they are not as useless and inefficient as many suppose. That there is room for improvement there is no doubt, and I believe that there is the sincere desire of the Commissioners to adopt them, so far as the system will admit, but with what result time will develop.

The Fire Department is in a very satisfactory condition, and under the improving influences of the Board of Commissioners I have no doubt will eventually become all that is desirable in an institution of that character. Some changes already recommended to the Common Council, are under consideration, and others will become necessary as we experience the full benefit of the introduction of water. It is not likely that any more fire engines will be required, and in the future whatever increase of the material of the Department that will be necessary will consist of hose, hose-carriages, and hook and ladder apparatus, and I think our citizens may congratulate themselves upon the probability of the exemption of the city from those large conflagrations that have always been a great cause of apprehension with many.

The Water-Works are now rapidly approaching towards completion, and notwithstanding the clamor that has been raised against them, I have no doubt the Commissioners for the construction of the works have acted in good faith and for the interest of the city. If they had been less restricted in the matter of cost, there is a probability that some changes in the construction that have been adopted would have been omitted; but, on the whole, I am of the opinion that the city will have a substantial and durable work, and an abundant supply of the best quality of water, at a cost that will be trifling in comparison with the benefits to be derived to the property, convenience and health of the city. The introduction of water involves the necessity of a thorough system of sewerage in order to experience its full benefits, and this should be perfected and carried into execution as soon as the owners of property can bear the expense. The law recently passed by the Legislature will enable the Commissioners to carry the work to completion with energy and dispatch. It will be seen by a report of the Engineer to the Sewerage Commissioners, that a system has been in part perfected that will, it is hoped, accomplish the desired object at the least possible expense, and in the most effectual manner. Great care seems to have been taken in the collection of information, both at home and abroad, in reference to the methods of sewerage already adopted, and there is no reason to suppose that we shall not profit by experience and information thus obtained. With an abundant supply of water and a perfect system of sewerage in full use, it is to be hoped that our city will emerge from its secondary position and assume that degree of importance that her wealth and population warrants. We already possess all the advantages that the most important of our sister cities possess. Our railroad system is nearly perfected and the people can find their way to the suburbs from nearly all the ferries, or will soon be able to do so, in spacious and comfortable cars, and the result must necessarily be that persons seeking an eligible place of residence at moderate cost will be induced to make investments in Brooklyn property.

The Ferry accommodations to New York are ample, and the affairs of the companies seem to be well conducted, but I cannot but believe that the fare is fixed at too high a rate; the amount in itself seems trifling, but to the toiling thousands whose day's labor will hardly produce them the cost of a single meal to a wealthy man, seriously feel the drain upon their purses, and in addition to this, the fact that they were once accommodated at a lower rate of fare causes a degree of uneasiness and irritation that will scarcely be allayed until the old rates are reëstablished. I am not convinced that ferries like those between the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, should be conducted with a view to profit at all; the advantage to stockholders in the shape of dividends are not to be compared to the increased value that would be given to property, if the facilities of crossing the river were as nearly free as the most economical management consistent with ample accommodation would warrant.

The Public Schools of the city are all that their best friends claim for them, both as to the character of the buildings and the systems of instruction adopted and pursued, and they are rapidly gaining a character for efficiency and usefulness equal to the best private educational establishments.

Another institution that claims the regards of the citizens of Brooklyn has been recently established, and although yet in its infancy, promises if properly conducted to confer a lasting benefit on the community. It is the Juvenile Industrial School. The general scope and object of the institution is to arrest and place under temporary surveillance truant and unruly children, and those who refuse or neglect to attend school, and by proper and salutary restraints to convince them of the necessity and importance of obedience to parents and guardians, and of the advantages of a free system of education.] The success of the institution has exceeded the anticipations of its best friends, and already the want of further accommodation is severely felt. The building at present occupied by the institution is the old penitentiary used for female prisoners, and I can scarcely conceive of a more worthy object on which to expend an ample appropriation in the taxes of the present year. The institution has no proselyting tendencies, and it is to be hoped that in all future time they will be guarded against; a larger and more commodious building is already required, and there can be no doubt that, in a few years it will become one of the most extensive, as it is now one of the most valuable institutions in the city.

There is no city in the Union approaching the size and population of our own, that possesses so few facilities for the transaction of business. This arises from our close contiguity to the great City of New-York. Our citizens have always been accustomed to go there to obtain supplies of every kind, and what was once a necessity from real and obvious reasons, continues to be still, from the negligence of the authorities; in no particular is this fact more obvious than that there is to be found in this city no general mart where the producer or his agent and the dealer can meet for the purpose of traffic. All the productions of the surrounding country are carried through this city to New-York, and there the dealer follows to obtain his supplies. All this could be obviated by the erection of suitable market accommodations along the water front, where the products indispensable to us could be brought both by land and water, and thence distributed throughout the city. The advantages that would arise from the adoption of such a measure are too obvious to require any argument to prove them; and in this connection, it appears to me that the proper location for a market of the required character would be along the water front between the Fulton and Catharine ferries. This property is central and convenient of approach both by land and water, and possesses all the facilities necessary to secure the success of the enterprise. The importance of this project can hardly be overrated, and ought to receive the early consideration of the Common Council.

It is a fact well known to all intelligent persons, and especially to the medical profession, that the small-pox prevails to a greater or less extent in the city at all seasons of the year, and on several occasions has assumed a threatening aspect. It is believed that the disease could be entirely eradicated if a thorough system of vaccination was adopted. Other cities have adopted it with the happiest results, and I would respectfully suggest that authority be given to the Health Officer to initiate a system by which all who are subject to the attacks of this disease shall be carefully vaccinated; by this means much misery and suffering would be prevented and many valuable lives saved.

It has not been the custom in this city to require persons engaged in selling goods at auction to take license therefor from the authorities of the city. They are only required to file a copy of the bond which the State law requires them to file with the Comptroller, and which must be approved by the Mayor. I think, in addition to this, that they should be required to take a license from the city, so that if any of them are guilty of irregular practices they can be punished or deprived of their license. There are few who are engaged in this business who sell dutiable goods, and the treasury of the State, therefore, derives no income from their sales; nor is it my intention in licensing this class of business men to burden them with a heavy license-tax; but for the protection of the community I think it necessary, more as a precautionary measure for the future, that an ordinance to this effect should be adopted.

Another subject that should engage the immediate attention of the Common Council is that of introducing water to the different offices in the City Hall, and a different method of heating the building. It can hardly be necessary for me to urge the necessity for these improvements. Water is a daily necessity, and of course in a short time can only be supplied from the pipes, and it will not be possible to delay its introduction for any great length of time; and so many improvements have been made in the method of heating large buildings, that a true regard for economy would seem to dictate that some change should be made from our time-worn system. The heating by steam seems at present the most popular, and is said to combine the most advantages, both as to cost and health, besides avoiding the vast amount of filth and dirt that is generated from stoves, and the carriage of coal to all parts of the building.

It has been long a cause of regret to the citizens of Brooklyn that there was no building of suitable character and dimensions where the people could be collected in large numbers, and where large operatic and other companies or associations could present first-class performances to the people. By the liberality of our citizens, that cause of regret will soon be removed, and a building will be erected commensurate with the wants and creditable to the taste of the projectors. Places of amusement are a necessity in all large cities, but great care should be taken that such as are provided should tend to refine the taste and cultivate the intellect, as well as to please and amuse. Such it is to be hoped will be the result of the erection of the Academy of Music in Brooklyn.

Other buildings of a public character are about being built that will have a tendency to individualise this city, and give it a character independent of New-York, and it is also observable that many private dwellings are in process of erection in various parts of the city, plainly indicating a revival from the stagnation that has so long rested upon the real estate interest. When comparing the prices at which lands are held in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, it is a matter of surprise that persons are to be found who are willing to pay prices five and tenfold greater in New-York for property than in Brooklyn, where the advantages of eligibility, health, and ease of access to the business centres of New-York are at least equal in the City of Brooklyn; and I cannot believe that capitalists are awake to their true interests when such a state of things exists.

There is, perhaps, no more important subject to the citizen than that of local taxation. The rate the past year has been less than for some previous years, and, although this was partly in consequence of an error in the previous years, in not deducting the anticipated revenue, yet I can see no reason for any material increase for the present, if a rigid economy is practiced in the public expenditure. Several institutions that have been started in the present year will add considerably to the taxable property, and the large number of buildings that are in course of erection will largely increase the amount; and I, therefore, trust that we shall not be compelled to increase the rate, even if it should be found impossible to reduce it, and I see no reason in the future for any material increase in the taxes. The general disposition that seems to be manifested by the people to avail themselves of the Ridgewood water, would seem to indicate that the income from that source will be sufficient to cover the interest upon the cost of the work, and pay the necessary expenses of maintaining and conducting it. If this result is realized, it will be a great source of congratulation.

Notwithstanding the large issue of the bonds of the city, and the great difficulty that existed a year since, to negotiate any kind of securities, in no instance, and under no circumstances, have any of the bonds that have been disposed of on account of the city been sold at a less price than 96¾; but the larger proportion have been bought at and above par, and at the present time they are at a premium of 3½ per cent., and when it is considered that they bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. only, it may be regarded as a flattering compliment to the credit and prosperity of the city. I know that Brooklyn maintains an excellent character abroad—and she has earned it by the prompt payment of her liabilities, both principal and interest, when due, and by the generally careful and economical management of her affairs, and while there are many monuments in various parts of the city, of the liberality and good taste, and of the philanthropy and benevolence of her citizens, she still stands in a position of financial prosperity, second to no city in the Union; and it is for us and those who succeed us, to see to it, that this prosperity is not blighted, nor our credit impaired, and if this duty on our part is faithfully performed, we may look forward confidently to an increase in the population and wealth of the city, unparalleled in the cities of this Union.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.

The Message was ordered to be printed.

A New Billiard Challenge for the Championship.

Porter's Spirit of the Times, for this week, contains the following:

"I propose to match John Seereiter, of Detroit, against Michael Phelan, in the four-ball carom game of billiards—same game and under the same rules as in the match at Detroit between same parties—for $5,000 a side, half forfeit. The table to be similar to that played on in Detroit, and to be selected, ten days before the match, by Mr. Seereiter. The match to be played in the City of New-York, in forty, sixty or ninety days—at Mr. Phelan's option. Mr. Seereiter to bear his own expenses to and from New-York.

The only conditions asked will be such as to give each a fair and equal chance, viz.:

1. That three suitable cloths be cut from the same piece, one to be taken by Mr. Seereiter, one by Mr. Phelan, should he require it, and the third to be placed on the table selected for the match, at the time of such selection, and, prior to its being so placed, to be left in the hands of the stakeholder.

2. That the balls with which the game is played shall be of the same weight, relatively, to each other, or as nearly so as they can be procured. The balls to be chosen at least ten days before the match, and both players to have free access to them, for practice, at such hours as may be mutually agreed upon.

Should Mr. Phelan prove the victor, Mr. Seereiter's friends will cheerfully yield to him the palm, and solicit him no further. If, on the contrary, Mr. Seereiter should win, Mr. Phelan shall have his option to play a return match at the same place, and for the same amount, on the succeeding week. I inclose a draft to the order of Henry Colton, of New-York, to be placed in his hands as an earnest of our intentions.

Yours respectfully, DAN WHIPPLE.

Detroit, April 28, 1859.

The Minnesota and Dacotah Boundary to be Defined.—The Washington *Star* says: "As the Western boundary line of Minnesota divides the surveying districts respectively under the Surveyors-General of Minnesota and Iowa, and as it must necessarily be established before the surveys in Western Minnesota can be completed, or those in Dacotah Territory begun, Commissioner Henderson, of the General Land Office, is now about selecting parties and sending them out to accomplish this work. They will probably be designated in a few days, and commence operations as soon as possible, and it is hoped to complete the re-surveying and marking of the line sometime during the month of August. The following is a description of the boundary, as given in the act of Congress erecting Minnesota into a State: 'Beginning at the point in the centre of the Red River of the North, where the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions crosses the same; thence up the main channel of said river to that of the Bois des Sioux River; thence up the main channel of said river to Lake Travers; thence up the centre of said lake to its southern extremity; thence in a direct line to the head of Big Stone Lake; thence through its centre to its outlet; thence by a due south line to the north line of the State of Iowa.'"

View of the New Canadian Capital to be Presented to the Queen.—The loyal inhabitants of Ottawa have caused a handsome picture of their fortunate little city to be engraved and framed as a present to Her Majesty, in testimony of their gratitude for her selection of Ottawa as the seat of Government. The frame of the picture is an elaborate piece of work. It is executed in Canadian black walnut, highly polished; dimensions, 57⅜x38 inches; sight size, 42⅜x31, leaving a margin of 7⅜ inches all round, including the gold border. In the two upper corners are arranged the monogram of the Queen, encircled by a wreath of maple branches, and on the lower corners the beaver forms the angles, and is seen resting on the side of a maple stump, all emblematic of Canada. The arms of Canada in relief are placed in the centre between the wreaths in upper corners, (containing the Queen's monogram,) and will be surrounded by the crown resting on a cushion, with tassels, &c. In the corresponding positions at the foot is arranged the arms of the City of Ottawa, (making them subordinate to the Canadian arms.) These portions are richly carved and gilded, while the other parts of the frame remain the natural color and grain of the wood. In the above—finished with best plate glass—is placed an elegantly finished and colored isostrical view of the city of Ottawa, taking in the upper, central and lower towns, embracing also a truthful view of the Chaudiere Falls and Suspension Bridge, with the beautiful and extensive scenery along the banks of the Ottawa River, below, and surrounding country. Messrs. Stent & Lauer, of Ottawa, publish the view, which has been lithographed by Messrs. Sorony, Major & Knapp, New-York, the execution of the frame being intrusted to Mr. Pell, of Montreal.

The Utah Massacres.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is in receipt of a letter dated at Provo City, March 18, 1859, from Superintendent Forney, having charge of Indian affairs in Utah. The Superintendent reports that he left Salt Lake City to visit the southern Indians, and bring back 17 children saved from the massacre of September, 1857. He was detained at Provo City to give testimony before the United States Courts concerning the murders of last June and October, and the Mountain Meadow affair. He says that he has reliable information in regard to the butchery at Mountain Meadows, by means of which he hopes to recover some of the property. The facts warrant the belief that a few days after the massacre there was distributed among the church dignitaries property worth $30,000, besides, it is presumed, a considerable amount of ready money. The Superintendent will make such investigation as circumstances admit. He thinks that it has proved exceedingly convenient to implicate the Indians in all such cases, and suggests that an investigation may involve other parties in the crimes.—*Constitution.*

The New Comet.—From the observations of the present comet made at the Observatory in Cambridge during the first week of its appearance, (April 23–29,) Mr. Safford, of Cambridge, has calculated the elements of its orbit, and its course for the rest of the time when it will be seen. It is now moving nearly south, and will continue to do so until it is lost in the sun's rays. May 29 it comes nearest the sun, and is then at one-fifth the earth's distance from it. It will again be seen in June. It is growing somewhat brighter as it is nearing the sun, but it will be barely visible to the naked eye, if at all, in about two or three weeks. It will be then above the head of Orion. In June, it will need a powerful telescope to see it. The length of its orbit is not yet ascertained.—*Boston Advertiser.*

The St. Louis *Democrat* has been enlarged by the addition of six columns, and appears in new type. It is now the largest daily in the West.

[Advertisement.]

Crook & Duff,
Model Restaurant,
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.

[Advertisement.]

Look at These Prices! ! !
Splendid Velvet Carpetings, 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Real English Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrains, 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Floor Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard.
Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Perfectly Happy.—The man who feels that he is perfectly dressed ought to be perfectly happy. If his coat, vest, pants, boots are of the latest mode, he has reason to congratulate himself; but if that crowning glory, the hat, is not correct and fashionable, and is not made by Knox, whose store is on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, then he is miserable, or ought to be.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are the only reliable medicines for the cure of all bilious symptoms, derangement of stomach and bowels, old sores, ulcers and cancers. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gurney's new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes. Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 5.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	104¼	90 Erie Railroad	8½
10,000 Virginia 6s....s60	97⅝	50 do	8
10,000 Illinois Int., 1860	96	130 do	7¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..160	93	100 do....s60	7⅞
35,000 Missouri State 6s	87¼	100 Brooklyn City R.	120
500 Erie R. Bs., '75	24	600 Reading R....s15	50¾
1,000 M. C. R., 8 ⅌ ct. 1st m. S'g F'd Con. bs.	95½	200 do	50⅝
500 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	88½	100 Panama R....s60	122½
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	93½	250 do	122½
35 Bk. of Commerce	101¼	100 do....b30	122½
13 Ocean Bank	95	300 Mich. Cen. R.	49½
5 Am. Exchange Bk.	106¼	100 do	49½
27 Park Bank	108½	10 do	49¾
70 Commonwealth Bk.	98	50 do....s10	49½
80 Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	96½	100 do....s60	49
25 do....s60	96½	50 do....s60	49½
30 Penn. Coal Co.	81½	70 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	10½
8 Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	54	188 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	33
17 do	53½	50 do....s15	33
200 Pasco Mining Co.	1¾	20 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	96
50 Cuba Mining Co.	5	112 Gal. & Chicago R.	65
360 New-York Cen. R.	73½	640 do....b60	64½
180 do	73½	200 do....s30	64¾
1350 do	73¼	100 do....s3	64¾
200 do....s3	73½	300 do....s3	64¾
400 do....s3	73	550 do....b30	65
200 do....s10	72¾	50 do....b3	65
100 do....snwk	73	50 Clev. & Tol. R....b30	26
480 do	72½	500 do....s5	25¾
50 do....b60	72½	700 do....s30	25¾
400 do....c	73	600 do	26
100 do....s10	72½	50 do	26½
50 do....s60	71¾	618 Chi. & R. I. R....c	61½
200 do....s60	71½	115 do....c	61½
160 Harlem R. Pref.	39¼	200 do....b3c	61½
100 do....b60	39½	100 do....s3	61½
200 do....s30	39	100 do....s3	61½
100 do	39½	100 do....s3	61¼
100 do....b60	39½	100 do....bnwk	61¼
		100 do....s30	60

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Virginia 6s	98	200 Reading R....s10	50¼
3,000 Missouri State 6s	87¼	200 do	50⅝
1,000 L. E. & W. 1st m	71	50 Panama Railroad	122½
2,000 Harlem 2d m. bs.	89½	100 Galena & Chic. R.	64¾
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 ⅌ cent. bonds	87	100 Michigan Cen. R. 2d	49
7 Hanover Bank	89¼	50 do	49
10 do	90	100 do....s10	48¾
60 Merchants' Bank	112¼	100 do	48½
48 Del. & H. Canal Co.	96½	150 do	48¾
100 Cum. Coal, P'd.s60	18½	300 M. S. & N. I. G. S'k	33
10 Pacific Mail S. Co.	79½	50 Clev. & Tol. R....b60	26
110 do	80	25 do	25¾
300 N. Y. Central R.	72½	20 do	26
50 do....s10	72¾	400 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	60¾
100 do	72½	100 do....b30	60½
100 Hudson River R.	32¼	800 do	60½
150 do....b60	32½	200 do....b10	60½
100 Harlem Railroad	11¾	100 do....s30	59½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 2d Av. R. 1st m. bs.	95	50 Trade'n Fire In. Co.	103¼
$2,000 Wat't & Mad R. 8s.	3	20 Amer. Fire Ins. Co.	121¼
$1,000 Fox & W. Im. 8s	41	20 Howard F. Ins. Co.	189½
10 Rep F. In. Scr. '51	52	10 do. do.	189
50 do. do. 1855	52	50 Corn Ex. F. I. Co.	149
45 do. do. 1857	52	50 North R. F. I. Co.	143¼
50 do. do. 1858	52	5 American Ex. Co.	87¼
15 do. do. 1854	51	50 W., F. & Co.'s Ex.	66
50 do. do. 1855	51	18 N. Y. & N. H. R. (G.)	45¼
5 do. do. 1856	51	10 Hanover Bank	89¼
25 do. do. 1857	51	10 Bank S. New-York	109
120 N. Y. M. I. sc. 1858	61	50 Am. Ex. Bank	105¼
2,450 A. M. In. sc. 1859	84½	20 Bank of Com'w'th.	98¼
60 Chatham Bank	88¼	20 Merch. Ex. Bank	100
10 Nassau Bank	103½	15 N. W. Fire Ins. Co.	99
10 B'k of Commonw'h.	98¼	25 Firemen's F. In. Co.	105
20 Gt West. M. In. Co.	138	15 Hum. Fire Ins. Co.	103¼
10 Met. Fire Ins. Co.	124½	10 American Exp. Co.	85
5 Home Fire Ins. Co.	175		

Thursday, May 5—P. M.

The Stock Exchange continues feverish and irregular in the speculative dealings, but with less excitement to-day than on Tuesday and Wednesday. The party who, at the close of last week, called in a considerable sum of New-York Central, and held their certificates for an advance, are now understood to have sold out most of their Stock, and the deliveries were made to-day with comparative ease. The *Bear* account, in consequence, has taken fresh courage, and the ultimate price this afternoon is fully 1 ⅌ cent. below that of yesterday. The dealings opened at the early Board 73½, and left off 72½@72⅝ ⅌ cent. The lowest registered contracts were at 71½@71⅞, seller 60 days. In the forenoon the Western Stocks, with the exception of Michigan Central, were quite stiff, but at the Second Board, in sympathy with New-York Central, and on the Foreign news by the *Niagara*—construed as belligerent—prices gave way ½@⅞ ⅌ cent. The top sales of Rock Island were at 61½; the latest bid 60⅞ ⅌ cent.; Galena sold early at 65, and left off 64½; Toledo 26½, closing 25⅞@⅞; Michigan Guaranteed comparatively steady at 33 ⅌ cent., and Michigan Central fell from 49½ to 48½ ⅌ cent. In the shares nearer home, Harlem Preferred, Hudson River, Reading, Pennsylvania Coal and Delaware and Hudson were all steady; Erie ½ ⅌ cent. lower and dull, while the common bonds of the Company further improved, and sold at 25 ⅌ cent. at the close for the 75s and 62s, and 24 for the 71s. The City Bank shares are nearly all firm and in demand, with but few sellers, and in very small parcels. In State Federal Stocks the market is firmer, and all the fives of 1864 offered at 104½ have been taken up. The State Stocks have also recovered from the slight depression of Tuesday; Virginias are 98 and Tennessees 93½, and the demand is good for Missouris at 87¼@87½ ⅌ cent. *Thompson's Reporter* of this week has the following in regard to the demand advantages of the Federal Stock and Treasury Bills as an investment freed from taxation:

"The taxes, in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, for this year, will be but a trifle short of two per cent. on the assessment roll. This enormous levy upon a person's capital, or upon his income, is stirring up devices to avoid the burden. Money invested in United States Stocks and Treasury Notes is indisputably exempt from taxation. Money invested in Banks, Trust Companies, and Insurance Companies' Stock, is exempt from taxation so far as the stockholder is concerned, for the Companies pay tax on their capital. We are not aware that there are any other investments that will enable the holder to reduce or swear off an assessment. Several of our Banks, and quite a number of the Insurance and Trust Companies hold large amounts of United States Stocks and Treasury Notes, and they have asked the Tax Commissioners to exempt an equal amount of their capital from taxation; but this is refused, on the ground that Joint Stock Capital is taxable no matter how invested, or even if it is lost; but it is admitted that any surplus profits, if invested in United States Stocks or Treasury Notes, is then exempt. It is quite probable a case will be brought into court to test the question whether Joint Stock Capital can be relieved from taxation if invested in Government Stock. Individual personal property is admitted by all to be exempt to the extent that it is invested in United State Stocks or Treasury Notes."

The Money Market continues to work smoothly. All the Southern and Western exchanges are now in favor of New-York, as usual at this season of the year, and the differences paid in Specie added to the liberal receipts from California fully meet the export demand for Bullion. The latter for the month of April reached the total of $6,259,000; yet the Bank average at the close of the month stood $26,329,000, as against $25,732,000 at the beginning. The Sub-Treasury decreased during the month $1,112,000, of which $912,000 went into Bank, and $200,000 to Washington by express. The steamship *Jura*, for Liverpool, took $862,000 to-day, and a further remittance will be made by the *City of Washington* on Saturday. The Customs to-day are $163,000. The Sub-Treasury disbursements are $29,000 short of this sum. Balance this afternoon $6,451,642. The quarterly return of the ways and means of the Federal Treasury from Jan. 1 to March 31, shows the following result:

Ordinary income from Customs, &c.		$15,779,519
Government disbursements		14,726,789
Difference favor Treasury		$1,052,730
Received for New Stock of 1874		$8,536,000
For Treasury Bills close of Dec.		160,000
Together		$8,696,000
Treas. Bills paid off	$3,043,300	
Other Public debt paid	104,663	$3,147,963
Added to available means		$5,548,037

It will thus be seen that the ordinary income of the Department for the quarter has more than paid the ordinary Disbursements of the Government, and that a million and a half of the New Stock, besides the privilege of reissuing $20,000,000 new Treasury Bills—as the old are presented—remain available for the current and succeeding quarters.

The annual election of Directors of the Hudson River Railroad will take place on the 13th June. The transfers close on the 25th inst.

The aggregate Specie reserve in the Banks of the four cities of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans, on the returns of the present week, stands $55,626,395, against $55,459,940 the previous week. The New-Orleans Banks are moderately declining; the Banks of Boston and New-York partially higher. The Discount Line is generally steady, the aggregate of the four cities $235,020,000.

The inquiry has been made of us as to whether or not the Import entries at the port of New-York the present season, dating from 1st January, exceed those of any previous year. We are enabled, from the Custom-house returns, published in our last paper, to answer that the entries of 1859 fall short of 1857 $5,343,000, as follows:

1857—Foreign Merchandise entered		$82,974,000
Foreign Specie and Bullion		3,911,000
Total entries, Jan. 1 to April 30		$86,885,000
1859—Foreign Merchandise	$81,025,000	
Foreign Specie	517,000	$81,542,000
Difference favor 1857		$5,343,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS, NO. 2 WALL-ST. offer for sale at all times, UNITED STATES and STATE STOCKS, for investment or Banking purposes, in amounts to suit.

Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks on commission promptly executed.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Thursday, May 5.

Cotton—Sales to-day 9,000 bales, all before publication of the *Niagara's* news by the Associated Press. The market closed firm. Sterling Exchange on New-York 60 days, 1⅜ discount, and ditto at sight ⅜ discount to par.

Cincinnati, Thursday, May 5.

Flour dull and drooping; holders are firm, but buyers timid; sales of 400 bbls. superfine at $5 40@$5 50. Whisky 25c. Provisions unchanged.

Philadelphia, Thursday, May 5.

Flour firm; superfine $6 50. Wheat advanced 1c.; Red, $1 60@1 65; White $1 70@$1 80. Corn firm; sales of 3,500 bush. yellow at 89c. Whisky steady; Ohio, 27c.

Baltimore, Wednesday, May 4.

Flour steady. Howard-street and Ohio, $6 50. Wheat firm. Corn active, and advanced. White, 83c.@85c.; Yellow, 85c.@87c. Provisions quiet. Bacon—Sides, 9⅜c. Mess Pork, $17. Whisky firm.

Mobile, Wednesday, May 4.

Cotton a turn easier, but quotations nominal; sales to-day, 800 bales.

Savannah, Wednesday, May 4.

Cotton in improved demand; sales to-day 380 bales. Prices unchanged.

Charleston, Wednesday, May 4.

Cotton unsettled; sales to-day 1,200 bales.

Augusta, Wednesday, May 4.

Cotton inactive. Prices steady.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Ariel	May 7	New-York	Southa'n.
City of Wash'gton	May 7	New-York	Cork.
Africa	May 11	New-York	Liverpool
North Briton	May 14	Quebec	Liverpool
Glasgow	May 14	New-York	Glasgow.
Bremen	May 14	New-York	Southa'n.
Bavaria	May 16	New-York	Southa'n.
Niagara	May 18	Boston	Liverpool
United Kingdom	May 18	Quebec	Glasgow.
FROM EUROPE.			
Niagara	April 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	April 27	Liverpool	New-York
Anglo Saxon	April 27	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	April 30	Liverpool	New-York
Weser	April 30	Bremen	New-York
Adelaide	April 30	Galway	New-York
Nova Scotian	May 4	Liverpool	Quebec.
Arago	May 4	Southamp'n	New-York
Borussia	May 4	Southampt'n	New-York
Vigo	May 6	Cork	New-York
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Granada	May 7	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	May 10	New-York	Aspinwall
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	May 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz
FOR HAVANA.			
Cahawba	May 12	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	May 19	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In Br. screw steamship Jura, for Liverpool—Master W. Plankenstyn, Mr. F. Layton, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. Thos. L. Rushmore, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Harris, New-York; Wm. Sliddell, New-York; D. H. Weeks, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. David Hoadley and 2 daughter, New-York; Miss M. Jacob, New-York; Miss Isabella Jacob, New-York, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Thomas, Jr., Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. T. Bevan, New-York; L. W. Zregera, Peruvian Legation; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ardelli, France; Mr. and Mrs. A. Genella, Vicksburgh; E. Roddis, Milwaukee; Mr. Baron, France; Master Rushmore, Dr. Thos R. Dunglison, and Miss Dunglison, Phila.

In steamship Circassian, for Galway—L. Meath, New-York; Gertrude Brown, New-York; John Donelly, New-York; Joseph Judge, New-York; Miss Swallow, Philadelphia; Thos. Morris, New-York; Pat. Murphy, New-York; James Daly, New-York; D. C. Dinsmore, Boston; M. Brady, Troy; J. Pollock, Canada; A. Yustan, England; F. Dorevas, Philadelphia; M. Dorevas, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, New-Haven; the Rev. Mr. Monaghan, R. H. Talbot, New-York; Trans McGonagle, Mary Jane Eagan, Margaret Carrall, John Welsh, Catharine Hussy, J. P. Taho, Boston—28 cabin and 166 steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans and Havana—J. B. Johnson, lady 2 children and servant, M. Parodi and lady, W. H. J. Parker and servant, Capt. Sabatar, R. Reix and lady, D. Harrison, D. Voorhees, M. Barnum, Mrs. Neil, Mrs. Bodenhamer and daughter, Jas. Menard, lady, 2 children and servant, John Stone, Jas. Shelton, Miss M. Cash, Mrs. E. Lawrence, 5 children and 2 servants, C. Lawrence, C. Bouzou, John Cuurase, Mrs. Moult, Mrs. J. A. Lum, J. M. Eadie and lady, Miss Gamble, Mrs. Bronnson and 2 daughters, Miss E. L. Phillips, T. Kingsbury, M. Field, E. Rillius, Mrs. Adams, Sid. Story, R. Nixon, A. C. Richards, W. J. Morrison, Dewitt Croswell, Mrs. J. W. Kearney and servant, Mrs. B. J. Kearney, 2 Misses Klarway, Mrs. M. B. Peck, Miss W. Mayens, Mrs. J. B. McConnell and 2 children, Charles Hamberger, M. Hutchinson, E. Smith, Geo. Hawkins, A. Horn, Geo. Smith, A. [illegible], Mrs. C. de Sanchez & [illegible] vert and family, J. Tor[illegible] brother, A. Almo, Anto[illegible] Mrs. Jarvis, Eusebio Pe[illegible] J. M. Averais and child[illegible] J. Arguillas, Miss H[illegible] Vzquido, B. A. Tucker, [illegible] Stanhope, Jose Smith, [illegible] E. L. Burpham, F. B. G[illegible] dren, A. Kusenburg, M. [illegible] M. Herum, N. Diasgelis [illegible] Sanchez and son, Luis A[illegible] Miss C. Black, J. Bedau[illegible] dan, A. Terry, L. Puird[illegible] Count de Pinalven and [illegible] bist and family, A. [illegible] Thompson, F. Garrits, [illegible] Brashee, F. Betancourt, [illegible] lady and child, Alexander [illegible]

In steamship Niagara, at Halifax, from Liverpool—Mr. Charles Chapman, [illegible] infant, and Miss Lucett[illegible] Luce, Capt. C. A. Berry, [illegible] mite, Muller, H. Wilkins[illegible] Peyster, Brown, King, [illegible] Newton, J. Barromore, [illegible] McInnes, H. Eagle, James [illegible] Webb, J. McWilliams, [illegible] Heatt, George Held, He[illegible] Jno. Gathrell, H. Gathr[illegible] E. Bayley, Tobin, Hatfield, [illegible] E. T. Byot and infant, [illegible] Capt. and Mrs. J. Graha[illegible] —A. W. Hall, O. C. Baker, [illegible] Jas. McCabe, Jas. Hut[illegible] O'Brien and 3 children, [illegible] man, Jr., Mr. G. Fay and [illegible] Dilton, Mrs. J. Davis, [illegible] Mrs. E. Murphy and children, [illegible] L. L. Southard, Mrs. W. [illegible] Mrs. A. Frost and 2 chil[illegible] Hawes, Miss A. Hawes, [illegible]

In brig Abby Watson, from Cienfuegos—[illegible] Stanhope, of Newport.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 54 | Sun sets.... 7 00 | Moon sets. A. M. 11 37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 42 | Gov. Island.11 31 | Hell Gate....12 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 5.

Cleared.

Steamship Moses Taylor, McGowan, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Steamers Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, [illegible]

Barks P. Demill, Hoey, Savannah, Demill & Co.; Mary Lucretia, Gibbs, Cadiz, [illegible] lias, Harden, City Point, Metcalf & Duncan.

Brigs A. Gildert, (Br.,) Wolff, [illegible]; W. F. Butler, Bartlett, Bangor, [illegible]; Beatrice, Small, Bermuda, [illegible]; Phinney, Seville, Cardenas, [illegible]; St. Thomas, H. S. Vincent.

Schooners Margaret Ann, Rhinehart, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Wythe, [illegible]; Emerald, Frehill, Baltimore, [illegible] andria, Safford & Dodge; [illegible] Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Alma, (Br.,) Scott, St. John, A. Smithers & Co.

Sloops W. H. Bowen, Wells, Providence, master; Phœnix, Shepherd, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamship Cahawba, Bulloch, New-Orleans April 27 and Havana 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston & Crocheron. Left in port the Spanish fleet, except steamers, and H. B. M. sloop-of-war Tartar, Com. Dunlop, from Vera Cruz. The bark Howard, (of Portland,) sld. for Valparaiso on the 3d inst. May 4, lat. 35 lon. 75, exchanged signals with steamship Empire City bound to New-Orleans, via Havana. May 5, 43 miles S. of Absecum exchanged signals with steamship Florida bound S.; 12 miles S. of Absecum, exchanged signals with brig Lillia, bound to the northward. The Cahawba brings $168 010 on freight from New-Orleans.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Albatross, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Patapsco, Layfield, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Bark Yankee Blade, (of Gardiner,) Jackson, Malaga March 10, Gibraltar 12th, with fruit to Galway, Casado & Teller. April 12, lat. 39 22 N., lon. 47 W., spoke ship China, of Portland, Me., 41 ds. from Liverpool, short of provisions; being short ourselves, could not supply them. April 29, lat. 39 5 N., lon. 64 40 W., spoke ship Columbus, 14 ds. from New-Orleans for Liverpool. May 2, lat. 40 31 N., lon. 70 50 W., boarded the schr. Amazon, of Halifax, N. S., 8 ds. out from Richmond, Va., for Halifax, who kindly supplied us with provisions. Has experienced constant gales from N. W. to S. W., from lon. 40 up to 56; split sails, stove bulwarks and boat, &c.

Bark Emilie & Fernand, (Fr.,) Verre, Rochford 75 ds., with wine, brandy, &c., to master. Has had very heavy weather.

Bark Wings of the Morning, (Br.,) [illegible] 61 ds., with wool, lead, [illegible] 10, lon. 73 13, saw bar[illegible] inst., lat. 38 30, lon. 7[illegible] disheim, from Marseilles [illegible]

Bark Virginia Ann, [illegible] April 21, with sugar to [illegible]

Bark Ariel, Cheeseman, [illegible] coffee and logwood to [illegible] N. of Hatteras. On the [illegible] lat. 39, when on the ev[illegible] heavy gale from N. N[illegible] very cold, and continu[illegible] had light baffling wind[illegible]

Bark Barone Kellner, [illegible] 55 ds., with brandy, w[illegible] & Co.

Bark Heindal, (Nor.,) [illegible] mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Europa, (Br., [illegible] Lucar March 18, with [illegible] gale from W. N. W. [illegible] squalls, was boarded b[illegible] stove bulwarks and s[illegible] vessel's spars, with sa[illegible] from lon. 45 to lon. 41, [illegible] experienced a second [illegible] and on the 19th had a [illegible] ing which had decks [illegible] lat. 40 27, lon. 69, exc[illegible] shaw, of St. John. F[illegible] tion of heavy westerly [illegible]

Brig Abby Watson, [illegible] April 15, with sugar [illegible] Has been 8 ds. N. of H[illegible]

Brig Lady Chapman, [illegible] with tomatoes and po[illegible] 1, lat. 35 40, lon. 69 ex[illegible] and was obliged to la[illegible] Schr. Commodore [illegible] ber to master.

Schr. Northern Light, [illegible] 6 ds., with laths to ma[illegible]

Schr. Joseph Rogers, [illegible] with stone.

Schr. Governor, (of [illegible] April 18, with molasses [illegible] lat. 36, lon. 72 40, saw [illegible] town, N. J., hove to.

Schr. Enchantress, [illegible] zas April 23, with pin[illegible] with bark Reindeer. [illegible]

Schr. Reindeer, (of [illegible] April 22, with sugar to ma[illegible]

Schr. Nicanor, Park[illegible] to Boston.

Schr. Bay State, Ha[illegible] Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Joseph Farwell, [illegible]

Schr. Justina, Verri[illegible]

Schr. Bay State, Ve[illegible]

Schr. E. M. Duffield, [illegible]

WIND—During the [illegible]

Below.

Bark Warren Fisher, [illegible]

Bark Golden Rule, [illegible] —(Both by pilot James [illegible]

Bark Fannie, from C[illegible]

Bark Dublin, from C[illegible]

Sailed.

Steamships Jura, (Br.,) [illegible] way, via St. Johns, N. [illegible] Bark John Benson, H[illegible] others.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, May 5—[illegible] Borden, Arnold, from [illegible] A. Bowen, Endicott, [illegible] Margaret Ann, Partolee, [illegible] from Taunton, for Wo[illegible] Davis, Providence, [illegible] Haverstraw; Alice, D[illegible] Mary Dallas, Rackett, [illegible] Sailed—Schrs. Eliz[illegible] ton; Viola, Sumner, [illegible] Wakefield, Congdon. [illegible] In port—Sloop Willa[illegible] HIGHLANDS, N. J., [illegible] one brig south of the [illegible] Three barks and thre[illegible] Hook, outward bound. [illegible] pool, passed the bar at [illegible] sian, for Galway via St. [illegible] ria, for Havre, at 3:15 [illegible] 5:15. Wind moderate [illegible] SQUAN, N. J., May 5—[illegible] E., weather clear. N[illegible] BOSTON, May 5—Arr. [illegible] Howzer, Greenock; [illegible] York; brigs Storm, [illegible] Light, Bryant, Reme[illegible] Haytien; schooners [illegible] HAMPTON ROADS, [illegible] ta, &c., 92 days from [illegible] NEW-ORLEANS, May 5[illegible] Rio Janeiro.

Miscellaneous.

The new screw steam[illegible] bay this morning, on [illegible]

BALTIMORE, May 5—[illegible] from Port Spain, with [illegible] was abandoned at sea [illegible]

The steamship Jam[illegible] rived last evening, br[illegible] peas, and 10 cases of st[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

Saxonia—Ham. stea[illegible] 3, lon. 71.

May 3, off Barnegat, [illegible] Brooklyn, Rose, of and [illegible] Curry, of and for New[illegible]

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER NIAGARA.]

Arrived from New-Orleans—[illegible] American Union, at Li[illegible]

Arrived from Mobile—[illegible]

Arrived from Savannah—[illegible] town; 21st, Emily Gar[illegible]

Sailed for New-York—[illegible] cutta; April 12, Mary [illegible] tenberg from Hambur[illegible] Sunderland; Colonist, [illegible] from Liverpool; 21st, [illegible] Thompson, from do.

Sailed for Mobile—A[illegible]

Sailed for Philadelphia—[illegible]

Sailed for Baltimore—[illegible] Cardiff.

Sailed for Boston—A[illegible] pool; March 8, Harriet [illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Remedios, April 2[illegible] Chimborazo, for New-[illegible] Snow and Lillian, for [illegible] for Boston, sld. 3 ds. pr[illegible]

At Port-au-Prince, [illegible] from New-York; May [illegible] man; schr. Sarah Bur[illegible] and Spitfire, both for B[illegible] sld. a few ds. previousl[illegible]